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The American National Red Cross

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Secty of Red Cross

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THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS.

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Central Committee, 1906-1907.

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PREFACE.

The January Bulletin for the year 1907 gives in the Annual Report to Congress a synopsis of the work of the American Red Cross during 1906. In the first actual year of its organized existence the usefulness and the importance of the organization have been fully demonstrated.

Because of the severing of their connections with the Departments of the Treasury and of Justice Hon. Charles Hallam Keep and Hon. James C. McReynolds have tendered their resignations as representatives of these Departments on the Central Committee of the American National Red Cross, to the President of the United States; and to the Central Committee their resignations as Treasurer and Counselor for the Society, which resignations were accepted with much regret.

Pending the appointment of a successor to Mr. Keep from the Treasury Department, the Executive Committee have empowered the Assistant Treasurer, Mr. Henry H. Flather, to act as Treasurer. Mr. Alford W. Cooley, Assistant Attorney-General, has been appointed by the President representative of the Department of Justice on the Central Committee and duly elected Counselor by the Executive Committee to succeed Mr. McReynolds.

A brief sketch of the Red Cross is included in this Bulletin in response to many requests for such information.

The Revised Treaty of Geneva, of which a copy was printed in the October Bulletin of 1906, was ratified by the United States Senate December 19, 1906.

To comply with the postal regulations for second-class matter the cover of the Bulletin has been somewhat changed, and the form of bequest and application blanks for membership omitted. The list of Secretaries of Branches is given and all those desiring to become members can communicate with the Secretary of the Branch in their respective States or Territories.

The Central Committee desires to impress upon the Red Cross Branches the importance of not only increasing the membership of the Divisions already formed, but of the organizing of new Divisions throughout the cities, towns and villages of their respective States and Territories.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The American National Red Cross

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR

TRANSMITTING

THE REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, *January* 3, 1907.

Sir: Pursuant to the provisions of an Act of Congress approved January 5, 1905, entitled "An Act to incorporate the American National Red Cross," and providing that a report of its proceedings shall be duly received and audited by the War Department, I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of report of the proceedings of the American National Red Cross for the year 1906, and to state that the receipts and expenditures as shown therein have been audited and found correct.

Very respectfully,

WM. H. TAFT,
Secretary of War.

TO THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *January* 1, 1907.

Sir:

Pursuant to the provisions of an Act of Congress approved January 5, 1905, entitled "An Act to incorporate the American National Red Cross," I have the honor to submit the following report of the proceedings of the American National Red Cross for the year 1906. Embodied in this report are the annual report of the Chairman of the Central Committee, read before the Incorporators and Delegates at the annual meeting of the Corporation, December 4th, and the report of the Treasurer for the fiscal year ended November 30th.

Respectfully,

CHAS. L. MAGEE,
Secretary.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The first annual meeting of the American National Red Cross was held Tuesday, December 5, 1905, and the following report covers briefly the work of the Society during the first year of what may be termed its national existence. At the time of the first annual meeting eighteen Branches had been organized with a reported total membership of 3,337. Since then eleven additional State Branches have been organized, making twenty-nine Branches with a reported total membership of over 9,000.

The Executive Committee was unable to devote as much time as was desirable to the work of organizing new Branches because of the many demands made upon the Society for active relief measures during the year, but it is the hope of the Red Cross to have active and efficient Branches organized in every State and Territory, including Hawaii and Porto Rico, before the annual meeting of 1907.

In February of this year the Red Cross entered upon its second field of active service, the first relief work having been done by the Philippine Branch after the typhoon of September, 1905, for which $1,150 was forwarded by the National Treasurer.

An appeal came to the Red Cross through the California Branch from Americans residing in Japan for the famine stricken people of the Northern Provinces of that country. The consent of the Japanese Red Cross to administer such funds as were collected by the American Red Cross was promptly received, and through our Red Cross Branches and the public press an immediate appeal was sent out. The State Department likewise having received reports of the serious conditions in Northern Japan, President Roosevelt issued a proclamation urging the American people to help from their abundance their suffering fellowmen in Japan by contributions to the Red Cross. The *Christian Herald* of New York, which had already begun a most active work in the collection of contributions for this relief, determined to send the funds it received through the American National Red Cross. One of the instalments of these funds ($20,000), through a little misunderstanding, was forwarded directly by the State Department without having passed, as was intended, through the Red Cross Treasurer's hands, so that though the total amount sent by the *Christian Herald* was $200,000, the Treasurer's audited account will show but $180,000 of this sum. The total amount forwarded to the Japanese Red Cross by the American Red Cross, through the medium of the State Department, was $265,855.67. Letters and special reports in regard to the distribution of this fund and of the conditions in the famine stricken provinces have been kindly sent by the Japanese Red Cross officials and have been published in the Red Cross Bulletin. On May 25th the Japanese Ambassador at Washington notified the American Red Cross that contributions were no longer needed, conditions having so much improved. A small amount of money for this famine fund was received after this notification and, in pursuance of its custom, the Red Cross has added this small surplus to its Emergency Fund to be used when required for other relief work.

The sufferings caused by the eruption of Vesuvius determined the Red Cross Executive Committee to issue an appeal on April 12th for the unfortunate victims of this calamity. Though the greatest of all our national

catastrophes occurred only four days later and our people turned wholehearted to render aid to their suffering countrymen, yet the Red Cross received for the Vesuvian Relief Fund $12,691.90, which has been forwarded to the Italian Red Cross. This Society is still continuing its relief work and has already published a report of what it has accomplished.

On Wednesday, April 18th, occurred the earthquake and great fire in San Francisco, and the National Red Cross, just beginning its reorganized existence, was called upon to undertake a relief work of unparalleled magnitude. Reports of this work have appeared and will appear in the quarterly Bulletin published by the Society, and a special report will be made to the Incorporators and State Delegates at this meeting by Dr. Edward T. Devine, of New York, the Special Representative of the National Red Cross who was sent to San Francisco immediately after the disaster. Moreover, when the relief work is ended a study of the ways and methods will be made from the data to be forwarded to the Red Cross Headquarters in order that it may be determined as to wherein lay success and where failure, so that the Society may profit by this experience and be better fitted to cope with relief measures in case of future calamities of a like nature. The fact that such experience is not lost and must prove of value in a permanent organization is one of the important reasons for the existence of the Red Cross.

As it was impossible because of the destruction of the telegraph service to obtain replies to telegrams sent to the California Red Cross officials and also to the Mayor of San Francisco, it was determined to send a special representative of the national organization to San Francisco, and Dr. Edward T. Devine, of New York, was appointed by the President of the Society and started immediately for his post. A local relief committee, composed of prominent citizens of San Francisco had already been formed, and thanks to the spirit of true interest in the carrying out of the necessary relief which animated both the Red Cross and the members of this Committee, a consolidation was effected, the new committee being called "The Finance Committee of Relief and Red Cross Funds." This committee and the United States Army, which rendered invaluable aid, worked in remarkable harmony. The President of the United States, turning to the Red Cross as the only national organization chartered and authorized by Congress to act at times of great national calamity, issued proclamations appealing for contributions to be sent to the Red Cross for San Francisco. The Red Cross Branches throughout the country were immediately instructed by telegraph to act as receiving agencies for funds and supplies, special committees being appointed for the collection of clothing. The funds were sent by the State Treasurers to the National Treasurer, and all supplies, including thousands of boxes and barrels of carefully sorted and packed clothing, directly to San Francisco. The only purchases made by the National Red Cross were a large supply of blankets and one carload of condensed milk. In Colorado, through a misunderstanding, the funds collected by the Branch were expended for food supplies which were shipped to San Francisco. The only additional expense for the administration of the California relief funds by the National Red Cross arose from the necessity of employing for two months extra clerical service, costing $498.75, half the cost of the printing of the October Bulletin, which con-

tained reports of the relief work, and the traveling expenses of certain special agents who were sent to San Francisco. The Riggs National Bank gave the services required to aid the Assistant Treasurer in keeping the accounts, so that out of $3,090,204.24 received for the California Relief Fund, the National Red Cross has expended for what might be termed administrative work only $2,008.73. That both the Western Union and Postal Telegraph-Cable Companes have given the free use of their wires for this special work of relief has been of great benefit and economy to the Red Cross and for which it extends its thanks and appreciation. Moreover, the great generosity on the part of the railroads and express companies in forwarding without charge carloads and trainloads of provisions, clothing and supplies of all kinds for the Red Cross enabled its Branches to send in their money contributions free from the tax of any such expenses.

The Finance Committee of Relief and Red Cross, later the Corporation of San Francisco Relief and Red Cross Funds, having received directly large contributions of money, only $400,000 was forwarded to San Francisco during the spring by the National Red Cross. A report received from the Corporation in September showed that it had on hand, together with certain unpaid contributions, a sum somewhat exceeding the balance in the Red Cross Treasury. At a meeting of the Red Cross Executive Committee, held October 18th, directly after the return from Cuba of the President of the Red Cross, estimates made by the Corporation in San Francisco for expenditures up to July 1, 1907, were submitted. These were duly considered and with the exception of one item (for payment of claims) were all approved, the following resolution being passed:

Resolved, That the San Francisco Relief and Red Cross Funds, a Corporation, be advised that the Executive Committee of the American National Red Cross deem it wise, in order to secure certainty and accuracy in regard to the expenditure of Red Cross funds, that there be sent to this Executive Committee on the first of each month a statement showing the balance of Red Cross funds unexpended and an estimate of the amount required by the Corporation for the following month: That at the end of every three months the detailed accounts and vouchers covering all disbursements be forwarded to this Executive Committee for audit: That upon receipt of the monthly statement of balances and estimates, accompanied by a certificate of approval by Mr. Dohrmann, there will be forwarded to the Corporation one-half of the amount called for in the estimates for the following purposes, as defined in estimates submitted by Mr. Phelan to Mr. Keep, September 5, 1906:

Department "A"—Publicity and Finance.
Department "C"—Camps and Warehouses.
Department "D"—Relief and Rehabilitation.
Department "E"—Lands and Buildings.

This arrangement was acceptable to the Corporation of San Francisco Relief and Red Cross Funds, and as the estimates for the month of November amounted to $556,460.00, half of this amount, $278,230.00, was forwarded to the Corporation.

No Red Cross Nurses or Medical Officers were sent to San Francisco as the Army Surgeons in charge of sanitary arrangements reported to the Chairman of the Red Cross Executive Committee that they were not needed.

The California Branch of the Red Cross devoted itself to the relief work and was particularly active in the distribution of clothing in which it was ably assisted by Mrs. A. M. Curtis, of Washington, D. C., who volunteered her services to the Red Cross. The Red Cross bore some of the expenses for medical treatment, etc., for Mrs. Curtis, who was injured in an automobile accident while carrying necessary supplies to an emergency case of illness.

Dr. Devine, recalled by his work in New York, sent his resignation to the Red Cross to take effect August 1st, which resignation was reluctantly accepted with an expression of thanks for his most valuable services, which were given without salary from either the Red Cross or San Francisco Committee. Mr. Ernest P. Bicknell, Superintendent of the Chicago Bureau of Charities, who had been working from the first with Dr. Devine, was appointed his successor as Special Representative of the American National Red Cross. Again in Mr. Bicknell's case, as with Dr. Devine, no salary was paid out of the relief funds, their respective charitable organizations kindly continuing their salaries during their absence from their regular duties. Mr. Bicknell remained until October 1st, when his services were required in Chicago, and greatly to the regret of both the Red Corss and the Relief Committee in San Francisco, his resignation was accepted, and in his place was appointed Mr. F. W. Dohrmann, a prominent merchant of San Francisco, recommended by both Dr. Devine and Mr. Bicknell. Mr. Dohrmann is the respresentative also of the California Red Cross Branch on the Corporation and one of its Vice-Presidents, as well as Chairman of the Rehabilitation Committee. During a brief absence of Mr. Dohrmann on insurance matters in Germany, the Red Cross is being represented by Mr. Oscar K. Cushing, of San Francisco. The National Society feels that it has been more than fortunate in the men who have represented it in San Francisco and to its estimate of the value of their services can be added that of the Committee sent from Massachusetts to investigate the relief work. Both this Committee and the Chamber of Commerce of New York City, after mature deliberation, determined to expend the balance of relief funds in their hands through the Corporation of San Francisco Relief and Red Cross Funds, finding the active members of this body and the Red Cross representative by far the most reliable organization to whom to entrust the administration of the funds. Mr. Dohrmann has lately appeared before an informal meeting of the Executive Committee and given a most interesting account of the relief work, the rehabilitation department, providing instruments for professional men, tools for working men, pianos for music teachers, etc., the building of frame cottages for more permanent shelter for the still unhoused thousands, a difficult undertaking, not for lack of funds, but for lack of labor and delay in obtaining building materials; providing furniture for those who have been able to rebuild for themselves, appropriations for the care of the sick in the hospitals and for the aid of other charitable institutions whose incomes have been badly crippled, the constructon of a home for the aged and infirm and the support of its inmates for a certain period as well as for the support of a number of other hopelessly indigent persons. The problems which have been and must be dealt with are complex beyond the imagination of any save those who have been directly connected with the active relief work. The inclina-

tion of many to live lives of idleness while support may be obtained from relief funds, thereby creating a future pauper class, the tendency of criminal classes to be attracted where such support may be obtained, the difficulty of maintaining either sanitary or moral conditions in the camps, the outcries that arise over strict measures to reduce such abuses, are but a few of these complicated questions.

All funds received from the National Red Cross have been and will be audited by an official of the War Department. At the very beginning of the relief work Major General Alfred E. Bates, U. S. A., retired Paymaster-General of the Army, volunteered his services to the Red Cross, to go to San Francisco to inspect the methods of accounting of funds which he found accurate and careful, and which received his approval.

On the part of the Corporation of San Francisco Relief and Red Cross Funds, a desire has been expressed that all funds received by it from whatever source shall be considered as Red Cross Funds and be audited by the War Department. Action in regard to this matter will be taken by the Executive Committee after consultation with the President of the Corporation, Mr. James D. Phelan, who is President of the California Red Cross Branch and one of the delegates elected by that Branch to attend the national annual meeting.

One of the most interesting features of Red Cross work is exemplified in the international aid as shown by the contributions sent by the Japanese people, through their Red Cross, to the American Red Cross for relief work in San Francisco, amounting to $146,000.00.

Again, in the month of August occurred another great catastrophe, when the city of Valparaiso and numerous villages in Chile suffered severely from an earthquake, and for the fifth time within a year the Red Cross proved the value of its existence. An appeal for contributions for Valparaiso was sent out by the Red Cross, and President Roosevelt again issued a proclamation for contributions to be sent to the Red Cross for the suffering people of a sister republic. As no official Red Cross Society has yet been organized in Chile, arrangements were made by the State Department for the United States Minister at Santiago to act as Special Representative of the American National Red Cross, and contributions amounting to $8,943.38 received for this fund have been forwarded to him.

In October a storm of much violence did a great deal of damage to a part of the coast of the Gulf States, and though at first the reports stated that no outside assistance was required, later advices showed the need of help. The Red Cross, therefore, offered to forward contributions that were sent to it for this relief work. To Mobile were sent four boxes of clothing, two from the Massachusetts Branch and two from the District of Columbia Branch, which were distributed by the Commercial Club of that City. No Red Cross Branch having been as yet organized in Alabama, the Mayor of Mobile kindly consented to act as Red Cross Representative and to him has been sent $667.87, the total amount received for this relief work. Attention is invited to the fact that each relief fund is kept as a separate account both as to receipts and expenditures. A total of $3,358,-974.14 for relief work has been received by the Red Cross since its last annual meeting.

This is but a resumé of the active relief work undertaken by the American National Red Cross during the year 1906, and the incorporators and delegates are referred to the quarterly Bulletins issued during the year for more detailed reports.

A meeting of the Central Committee for the election of an Executive Committee was held directly after the annual meeting of last year, and a second meeting was held on Monday, December 3d, at which time action was taken on the resolutions of the St. Petersburg Conference of 1902, which resolutions are printed in Bulletin No. 4.

In January of this year Surgeon General Van Reypen, U. S. N., retired, the then Chairman of the Central Committee, much to the regret of the Committee, felt compelled, because of a family bereavement, to tender his resignation to the President, who appointed Brigadier-General O'Reilly, Surgeon-General of the United States Army, his successor, and as representative of the Army on the Central Committee, Major Jefferson R. Kean, who later was appointed on the Executive Committee, to fill the existing vacancy.

Ten meetings of the Executive Committee were held during the year, at which the most important business matters transacted were the adoption of amendments to the Regulations for Branch Societies, the adoption of a Resolution that all funds of the Red Cross for relief work should be expended through its Branches, special agents or foreign Red Cross Societies, the acceptance of the proposition of the Philadelphia Red Cross to transfer its membership to the Pennsylvania Branch, dissolving its Corporation and paying to the National Red Cross its funds consisting of a one thousand dollar 4 per cent bond for its fifty-seven life members, the acceptance of the invitation of the British Red Cross for the Red Cross Congress to be held in London in June, 1907, conference on the relief work and conditions in San Francisco, approval of the action of the Relief Committee in the sale of surplus flour and other supplies, authority for the depositing of funds and investment of the Endowment Fund by the Treasurer in consultation with the Finance Committee, appointment of committees on new life membership certificates and on inventions sent for competition for the Marie Feodorovna Fund prizes, and the agreement as to the forwarding of relief funds to San Francisco as previously reported.

The Chairman of the National Red Cross Central Committee, General George B. Davis, one of the incorporators, and the President of the New York State Branch, were appointed by the United States Government among its four representatives at the Convention for the Revision of the Treaty of Geneva, held in June and July of this year.

A number of nurses and medical officers have been enrolled by the Branch Societies, but this part of the work of the Red Cross and its preparations for active and efficient service both for war and at times of national calamity require great further development, and to this work much attention will be given during the coming year. The Treasury of the Red Cross should have in its Emergency Fund such an amount that in cases of minor calamities, such as that of the late Gulf storm, relief could be provided without the issuing of public appeals. An energetic propaganda in the interest of the Red Cross, its aims and purposes, must be undertaken, and all of its members should unite in the effort to bring our Amer-

ican National Red Cross up to the efficiency of the European and Japanese organizations, with a treasury worthy of the generosity of our people and a membership commensurate with the size, importance and population of the United States.

Respectfully submitted,

R. M. O'REILLY,
Chairman, Central Committee.

December 4, 1906.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

OF THE

AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS

For the Fiscal Year ending November 30, 1906.

The funds of the American National Red Cross are divided, in accordance with the requirements of the By-Laws of the Corporation, into two departments, namely: the "General Emergency Fund" and the "Endowment Found." It is essential, therefore, that the Treasurer's report should deal separately with these two funds.

GENERAL EMERGENCY FUND.

(This fund includes all contributions for the Philippine Typhoon Relief, Japanese Famine Relief, Vesuvian Relief, California Relief, Valparaiso Relief, and Gulf Storm Relief, as well as receipts from the regular sources of income.)

RECEIPTS.

Balance in Treasury at close of last fiscal year	$ 1,761.10
Annual Dues—California Branch	407.00
" " Connecticut "	438.34
" " Delaware "	72.00
" " District of C. "	370.00
" " Georgia "	50.00
" " Illinois "	244.50
" " Indiana "	55.50
" " Maine "	158.63
" " Maryland "	209.00
" " Massachusetts "	263.50
" " New York "	605.50
" " Ohio "	148.42
" " Pennsylvania "	100.00
" " Rhode Island "	103.45
" " South Carolina "	79.50
" " Texas "	36.50
" " Washington "	67.50
Proceeds from sale of real estate	6,075.00
Proceeds from sale of red cross badges	164.25
Charters and regulations ordered by N. Y. Branch	43.33
Interest on deposits	2,533.33
Interest on West Shore R. R. Bonds	200.00
Interest on Endowment Fund	77.38
Contributions for Philippine typhoon relief fund	150.00
" " Japanese famine relief fund	246,249.40
" " Vesuvian relief fund	12,759.25
" " California relief fund	3,090,204.24
" " Valparaiso relief fund	8,943.38
" " Gulf storm relief fund	667.87
Total receipts from all sources	$3,373,237.87

DISBURSEMENTS.

Rent of office room, Colorado Building	$ 100.00
Salaries (Secretary and Assistant Treasurer)	1,615.66
Printing (Bulletin, stationery, etc)	1,603.28
Cablegram to Manila	11.20
Postage, office supplies and cash expenses	276.56
Red Cross badges	316.75
Brassards	10.00
Deposit with Postmaster, Washington	300.00
Telephone stand	2.25
Telegraph service	70.51
Telephone service	30.10
Janitor service	35.00
Taxes on lots	24.30
Engraving numbers on nurses' badges	18.72
Engrossing of life membership certificates	14.82
Rent of safe deposit box, Amer. Sec. & Trust Co	5.00
Relief work, Philippine typhoon disaster	1,150.00
" " Japanese famine	245,865.67
" " Vesuvian disaster	12,759.25
" " California disaster	718,083.09
" " Valparaiso disaster	8,943.38
" " Gulf storm disaster	667.87
Total disbursements for all purposes	$ 991,903.41
Balance in Treasury	2,381,334.46
	$3,373,237.87

The balance in the Treasury is deposited as follows:

American Security and Trust Co., Washington	$1,524,303.33
The Riggs National Bank, Washington	357,031.13
United States Trust Co., New York	100,000.00
Columbia Trust Co., New York	100,000.00
Title Guarantee and Trust Co., New York	100,000.00
Morton Trust Co., New York	100,000.00
Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., New York	100,000.00
	$2,381,334.46

Tabulated statements of the various Relief Funds, showing the amount received from each Red Cross Branch, the amount disbursed, and the balance, if any, in the Treasury, follow:

PHILIPPINE TYPHOON RELIEF FUND.

RECEIPTS.

Contributions	$ 150.00
Appropriated by Executive Committee	1,000.00
Total	$1,150.00

DISBURSEMENTS.

By remittance to Philippine Red Cross Branch	$1,150.00
Balance in Treasury	0

JAPANESE FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

RECEIPTS.

California	Red Cross Branch.....	$ 228.00	
Connecticut	" " "	3,586.17	
Delaware	" " "	598.26	
District of Columbia	" " "	392.25	
Illinois	" " "	1,712.15	
Indiana	" " "	80.50	
Maine	" " "	173.50	
Maryland	" " "	1,600.00	
Massachusetts	" " "	12,502.22	
Minnesota	" " "	2.00	
New York	" " "	19,449.63	
Ohio	" " "	1,428.11	
Pennsylvania	" " "	12.27	
Rhode Island	" " "	1,393.98	
South Carolina	" " "	809.24	
Vermont	" " "	24.00	
"Christian Herald," New York.....		180,000.00	
All other sources.....		22,257.12	
Total			$246,249.40

DISBURSEMENTS.

By remittance to Japanese Red Cross.....	$245,855.67	
By return to donor.....	10.00	245,865.67
Balance in Treasury.....		$ 383.73

(Note.—A remittance of $20,000 sent by the Christian Herald to the Red Cross through the State Department was by a misunderstanding sent by the State Department direct to the Japanese Red Cross, and therefore does not appear on the audited accounts of the Red Cross Treasurer. The total amount sent by the Christian Herald through the Red Cross was $200,000.)

VESUVIAN RELIEF FUND.

RECEIPTS.

Connecticut	Red Cross Branch.....	$126.50
Delaware	" " "	20.00
District of Columbia	" " "	192.00
Maryland	" " "	22.00
Massachusetts	" " "	7,391.93
New York	" " "	974.90
Ohio	" " "	1,135.20
Rhode Island	" " "	283.00
South Carolina	" " "	114.25
L'Opinione Italian Pub. Co.....		2,419.97
All other sources		79.50
Total		$12,759.25

DISBURSEMENTS.

By remittance to Italian Red Cross.....	12,759.25
Balance in Treasury	0

CALIFORNIA RELIEF FUND.

RECEIPTS.

Connecticut	Red Cross Branch.....	$126,850.05
Delaware	" " "	19,429.56
District of Columbia	" " "	31,629.03
Georgia	" " "	332.48
Illinois	" " "	150,842.42
Indiana	" " "	44,662.69
Maine	" " "	5,837.94
Maryland	" " "	130,132.32
Massachusetts	" " "	66,912.27
Michigan	" " "	64,500.00
Missouri	" " "	19,255.02
New York	" " "	1,141,704.15
North Carolina	" " "	1,425,67
Ohio	" " "	69,132.29
Pennsylvania	" " "	171,331.04
Rhode Island	" " "	89,787.62
South Carolina	" " "	1,900.88
Vermont	" " "	7,635.87
Wyoming	" " "	3,227.35
Japanese Red Cross Society		146,000.00
All other sources		797,675.59
Total receipts		$3,090,204.24

DISBURSEMENTS.

Maj. A. M. Davis, U. S. A., St. Louis, for purchase of supplies	$2,000.00	
Postage	100.00	
Traveling expenses, Mrs. A. M. Curtis.....	229.00	
Medical treatment, Mrs. A. M. Curtis.....	303.25	
James D. Phelan, Chr. Relief Com.....	678,230.00	
Clerical services	498.75	
Purchase of blankets.....	34,403.36	
Traveling expenses, Gen. A. E. Bates.....	196.25	
Telegrams	12.61	
Traveling expenses, Misses Eaves and Brandt....	100.00	
Refund to Treasurer, Ill. Branch.....	1,000.00	
R. Hermann (refugee), transportation expenses to California	82.00	
Traveling expenses, Miss M. L. Birtwell.....	203.75	
Rental of typewriting machines	21.00	
Telephone service, N. Y. Branch.....	43.75	
Traveling expenses, Mrs. J. M. Glenn	182.00	
File case	12.00	
Printing (reports in No. 4 Bulletin).....	421.62	
Printing (stationery, etc.), ...	43.75	
Total disbursements		718,083.09
Balance in Treasury		$2,372,121.15

(Note.—Since the Treasurer's Report was audited $275,360 additional has been forwarded to San Francisco.)

VALPARAISO RELIEF FUND.

RECEIPTS.

California	Red Cross Branch (San Diego Sudb.)	$15.00
Connecticut	" " "	474.50
Delaware	" " "	35.00
District of Columbia	" " "	60.00
Illinois	" " "	54.00
Indiana	" " "	10.00
Maryland	" " "	383.60
Massachusetts	" " "	2,503.50
New York	" " "	3,421.36
Ohio	" " "	61.00
Pennsylvania	" " "	416.00
Rhode Island	" " "	175.00
Vermont	" " "	1.00
Washington (Seattle)	" " "	122.30
All other sources		1,211.57
Total		$8,943.38

DISBURSEMENTS.

By remittance to Special Representative, Santiago, Chile	$8,943.38
Balance in Treasury	0

(Note.—Since the Treasurer's Report was audited $3,410.00 additional has been forwarded to Chile.)

GULF STORM RELIEF FUND.

RECEIPTS.

Delaware	Red Cross Branch	$10.00
Illinois	" " "	2.00
Maryland	" " "	287.00
Massachusetts	" " "	155.00
South Carolina	" " "	80.77
Texas	" " "	20.00
Washington	" " "	50.00
All other sources		63.10
Total		$667.87

DISBURSEMENT.

By remittance to Special Representative, Mobile	$667.87
Balance in Treasury	0

ENDOWMENT FUND.

RECEIPTS.

To balance, November 30, 1905			$4,575.00
Life membership dues,	California	Branch	550.00
" " "	Connecticut	"	1,950.00
" " "	District of Columbia	"	925.00
" " "	Georgia	"	100.00
" " "	Illinois	"	1,125.00
" " "	Maine	"	250.00
" " "	Maryland	"	425.00
" " "	Massachusetts	"	1,300.00
" " "	Michigan	"	75.00
" " "	New York	"	3,550.00
" " "	North Carolina	"	125.00
" " "	Ohio	"	1,100.00
" " "	Rhode Island	"	2,375.00
" " "	Wisconsin	"	25.00
Special contribution			5.00
Interest			77.38
Total			$18,532.38

DISBURSEMENTS.

$5,000 West Shore Bonds, 106½, com. and exp	$5,332.00
$2,000 West Shore Bonds, 107 , com. and exp	2,142.80
$3,000 West Shore Bonds, 106¾, com. and exp	3,206.70
Interest transferred to Emergency Fund	77.38
Total	$10,758.88
Balance in Treasury	7,773.50
	$18,532.38

INVESTMENTS.

(Acct. Endowment Fund.)

$10,000 West Shore R. R. 1st Mortgage 4 per cent bonds.
1,000 Lehigh Valley R. R. 1st Mortgage Bond, extended to June 1, 1948, at 4 per cent, received from the Associate Society of the Red Cross, Inc., Philadelphia, in payment of dues of 57 life members transferred from said corporation to the Pennsylvania Branch of the American National Red Cross.

Respectfully submitted,
CHARLES HALLAM KEEP,
Treasurer.

December 4, 1906.

(NOTE: After the above report was audited the Treasurer received from the Wyoming Branch $52.50, and from the Philippine Branch $163.00 on account of membership dues. These remittances will be included in the report for next year.)

The accounts of all Branch Societies have also been inspected by specially detailed officers of the War Department and their reports are on file in the Red Cross Office.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS.

The second annual meeting of the American National Red Cross was held in Washington, as required by the Charter, on December 4, 1906.

The meeting was presided over by the President of the Red Cross, Hon. William H. Taft, and the following Incorporators, Delegates and Central Committee members were in attendance:

Incorporators:

Hilary A. Herbert, Miss Mabel T. Boardman, W. K. Van Reypen, John M. Wilson, Gifford Pinchot, Walter Wyman, William H. Taft, Samuel Mather, Frederick H. Gillett, A. C. Kaufman, Redfield Proctor, William Alden Smith, George B. Davis, Charles Hallam Keep, and John C. Boyd.

State Delegates:

California—Thomas Magee and C. A. Devol.
Connecticut—W. W. Farnam and Mrs. Charles Howard Brush.
Delaware—Mrs. Bush and Henry M. Canby.
District of Columbia—Arnold Hague.
Illinois—L. L. McArthur.
Indiana—Mr. and Mrs. George Porter.
Maine—Mrs. Eugene Hale.
Maryland—Henry Stockbridge and George N. Mackenzie.
Massachusetts—Miss Katherine P. Loring and Miss Louisa P. Loring.
Michigan—Mrs. Truman Newberry.
New York—William Cary Sanger, Mrs. W. K. Draper, Mrs. Bergen, Dean Laura D. Gill, of Barnard College.
North Carolina—Dr. S. Westray Battle.
Ohio—C. O. Hunter.
Pennsylvania—Mr. Joseph Allison Steinmetz.
Rhode Island—George P. Wetmore and John C. Pegram.
South Carolina—A. C. Kaufman and Rev. J. A. B. Scherer, L. L. D.
General Charles Bird, U. S. A., President of the Delaware Branch and member of the Central Committee.

Election of Officers.

All of the officers for the past year were unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year, and are as follows:

President, Hon. William H. Taft;
Treasurer, Hon. Charles Hallam Keep;
Counselor, Hon. James C. McReynolds;
Secretary, Charles L. Magee.

Vacancies in the Board of Incorporators.

Vacancies in the Board of Incorporators, caused by the death of Marshall Field and the resignation of Mrs. John A. Logan, were filled by the election of Dr. Frank Billings, of Chicago, and Miss Helen Gould of New York.

Vacancies in the Central Committee.

To fill vacancies in the Central Committee, caused by expiration of terms of office, the following were appointed or elected:

Appointed by the President of the United States:
Major-General George W. Davis, U. S. A., Chairman.
Hon. Robert Bacon, Representative of the State Department.
Brigadier-General Robert M. O'Reilly, U. S. A., Representative of the War Department.
Hon. Charles Hallam Keep, Representative of the Treasury Department.
Hon. James C. McReynolds, Representative of the Department of Justice.
Medical Director John C. Wise, U. S. N., Representative of the Navy Department.

Elected by the Incorporators:
Hon. A. C. Kaufman, of Charleston, S. C.
Hon. James Tanner, of Washington, D. C.

Elected by the State Delegates:
Judge Lambert Tree, of Illinois.
W. W. Farnam, of Connecticut.

The Central Committee elected as an Executive Committee the following:
Hon. Robert Bacon.
Brigadier-General Robert M. O'Reilly, U. S. A.
Medical Director, John C. Wise, U. S. N.
Hon. James C. McReynolds.
Hon. James Tanner.
Hon. James R. Garfield.
Miss Mabel T. Boardman.

The Board of Consultation and the Finance Committee remain the same as for the year 1906, to wit:

Board of Consultation:
Brigadier-General Robert M. O'Reilly, U. S. A., Surgeon-General, U. S. Army.
Rear-Admiral Presley M. Rixey, U. S. N., Surgeon-General, U. S. Navy.
Surgeon-General Walter Wyman, U. S. Public Health and Marine Hospital Service.

Finance Committee:
Charles C. Glover, President of The Riggs National Bank, Washington.
Charles J. Bell, President of the American Security & Trust Co., Washington.
Arthur T. Brice, Cashier of The Riggs National Bank, Washington.

The following subjects were taken up at the meeting for consideration and after discussion by the Incorporators and Delegates, were referred formally to the National Executive Committee for final consideration and action:

1. Methods of increasing membership; methods of organizing subdivisions; methods of arousing public interest; emergency classes and first-aid drills.
2. Question of acceptance of all persons as members simply upon application and payment of dues.
3. Apportionment of interest on life membership dues between the National Treasury and the Branch Societies.
4. Shall the dollar dues of annual members be apportioned as follows: 50 cents to the National Emergency Fund, 25 cents to the State Treasury, and 25 cents to the subdivisions?
5. Change of date for annual meeting of State and Territorial Branches.
6. Nomenclature of State Branches and their subdivisions.
7. Appointment of Red Cross Emergency Relief Committees.

8. Plan for Red Cross Hospital Corps to take part in State Militia maneuvers, and practicability of arranging some affiliation with State or municipal militia by which their Hospital Corps may be called upon to serve as orderlies under Red Cross direction in local epidemics or disasters.

9. Affiliation of charitable and philanthropic organizations with the Red Cross for work at time of disaster or war.

10. Inspection or auditing of accounts of Treasurers of Branches and Subdivisions. Reports to National Headquarters of supplies collected by Branch Societies.

11. Branches to report promptly to National Headquarters any disaster occurring within their State or Territory, necessitating Red Cross relief.

The following statistical table has been compiled from reports read by State Delegates at the annual meeting.

STATISTICAL TABLE—1906.

LOCATION OF BRANCH	LIFE MEMBERS	ANNUAL MEMBERS	TOTAL MEMBERSHIP	DOCTORS ENROLLED	NURSES ENROLLED
California	23	1,000	1,023	....	....
Colorado	....	27	27	1	....
Connecticut	92	920	1,012	1	8
Delaware	....	144	144	....	....
District of Columbia	101	575	676	3	24
Georgia	5	145	150	8	5
Illinois	50	584	634	48	10
Indiana	2	73	75	1	....
Iowa (Burlington Subd.)	4	48	52	....	....
Indian Territory	....	10	10	....	....
Kansas (no report)	....	....	....	....	....
Maine	10	327	337	8	8
Maryland	17	395	412	....	....
Massachusetts	83	584	667	....	1
Michigan	6	136	162	16	2
Minnesota	8	67	75	....	....
Missouri	....	36	36	....	....
New Jersey (No report)	....	....	....	....	....
New York	252	1,693	1,945	....	14
North Carolina	5	56	61	....	....
Ohio	33	396	429	8	15
Pennsylvania	62	259	321	....	3
Philippine Islands	4	126	130	....	....
Rhode Island	96	125	221	27	21
South Carolina	....	159	159	....	....
Texas	....	73	73	12	10
Vermont	....	51	51	....	....
Washington	....	275	275	....	....
West Virginia (No report)	....	....	....	....	....
Wyoming	....	105	105	....	....
Totals	853	8,409	9,262	133	121

The Statistics for the preceding year were as follows:

Life members	429
Annual members	2,908
Total membership	3,337
Doctors enrolled	30
Nurses enrolled	50

STATE OFFICERS.

California.—President, James D. Phelan; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. F. G. Sanborn, Benj. Ide Wheeler, Miss Anna Beaver, Mrs. W. C. Neumiller; Treasurer, Allen Knight; Secretary, Mrs. Thurlow McMullin.

Colorado.—President, C. C. Hemming; Vice-President, F. B. Gibson; Treasurer, E. J. Eton; Secretary, L. L. Aitken.

Connecticut.—President, William W. Farnam; Vice-Presidents, Charles F. Brooker, William A. Aiken, Mrs. Frank Cheney, Miss Annie B. Jennings, Francis T. Maxwell, Charles E. Jackson, Guilford Smith; Treasurer, Thomas Hooker; Secretary, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney.

Delaware.—President, Gen. Charles Bird; Vice-Presidents, Leighton Coleman, J. A. Draper, Chas. A. Wiley, Henry M. Ridgely, Governor Ebe W. Tunnell; Treasurer, Henry M. Canby; Secretary, Miss Emily P. Bissell.

District of Columbia.—President, Arnold Hague; Vice-President, Gist Blair; Treasurer, Thomas R. Jones; Secretary, William A. Slater; Assistant Secretary, Mrs. Theodora North-McLaughlin.

Georgia.—President, Judge Henry McAlpin; Vice-President, J. A. Hynes; Treasurer, Allan Sweat; Secretary, Mrs. M. Murphy.

Illinois.—President, Governor Charles S. Deneen; Vice-Presidents, James Edward Quigley, Lambert Tree, Robert T. Lincoln, Frank W. Gunsaulus, J. Otis Humphrey, Edmund J. James, E. G. Hirsch; Treasurer, Orson Smith; Secretary, Honore Palmer.

Indiana.—President, Noble C. Butler; Vice-President, William Lowe Bryan; Treasurer, James W. Lilly; Secretary, Rowland Evans.

Indian Territory.—President, Dr. F. B. Fite; Vice-Presidents, Hon. D. H. Johnson, Chief Chickasaw Nation; Hon. John Brown, Chief Seminole Nation; Hon. W. C. Rogers, Chief Cherokee Nation; Hon. Green McCurtain, Chief Choctaw Nation; General P. Porter, Chief Creek Nation; Secretary, Dr. Fred S. Clinton; Treasurer, J. H. McBurney.

Iowa (Burlington Subdivision).—Chairman, Miss Mary Perkins; Treasurer, E. Hagemann; Secretary, George S. Tracy.

Kansas.—President, Governor E. W. Hoch; Vice-Presidents, W. C. Evans, P. H. Coney, S. S. Estay, C. M. Sheldon, J. S. Glendening, W. W. Martin, J. L. Bristow, Wilder S. Metcalf, Lawrence, Ansel R. Clark, Treasurer John R. Mulvane; Secretary, J. M. Dumenil.

Maine.—President, General Joshua L. Chamberlain; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Frederic E. Boothby and Mrs. Frank Hinckley; Treasurer, Frederic E. Boothby; Secretary, Mrs. John H. Hill.

Maryland.—President, Governor Edwin Warfield; Vice-Presidents, James, Cardinal Gibbons, Thomas J. Morris, Henry Stockbridge, Daniel C. Gilman; Treasurer, Eugene Levering; Secretary, George Norbury Mackenzie.

Massachusetts.—President, Edward H. Bradford; Vice-Presidents, Henry P. Walcott, Mr. Justice William A. Loring, Arthur T. Cabot, Herbert L. Burrell; Treasurer, Gardiner Martin Lane; Secretary, Miss Katherine P. Loring.

Michigan.—President, Hugh McMillan; Vice-President, Truman H. Newberry; Treasurer, Emory W. Clark; Secretary, Ralph M. Dyar.

Minnesota.—President, Governor John A. Johnson; Vice-Presidents, John Ireland, Cyrus Northup, David P. Jones, William H. Laird, A. W. Ryan; Treasurer, Kenneth Clark; Secretary, Edward C. Stringer.

Missouri.—President, J. C. Van Blarcom; Vice-Presidents, John W. Noble, Robert A. Holland, Jr.; Treasurer, J. A. Lewis; Secretary, Leighton Shields.

New Jersey.—President, the Governor of the State; Vice-President, James L. Lancaster; Treasurer, Frank O. Briggs; Secretary, William E. Speakman.

New York.—President, William Cary Sanger; Vice-Presidents, Elihu Root, J. N. Adam; Treasurer, Jacob H. Schiff; Secretary, Mrs. William K. Draper.

North Carolina.—President, Mrs. Zepulon B. Vance; Vice-Presidents, Dr. S. Westray Battle and James H. Caine; Treasurer, Mrs. Abby H. Bartlett; Secretary, Mrs. Theodore F. Davidson.

Ohio.—President, Governor Andrew L. Harris; Vice-President, C. O. Hunter; Treasurer, Edwin R. Sharp; Secretary, Rev. Dr. John Hewitt.

Pennsylvania.—President, Talcott Williams; Vice-Presidents, Charles Emory Smith, Alexander Mackay-Smith, Captain John S. Mucklé, Miss Anne Thompson, William S. Hallowell, Alexander Van Rensselaer, Henry Kirke Porter, Vance McCormick, Treasurer, Mrs. A. J. Cassatt; Secretary, Joseph Allison Steinmetz.

Philippine Islands.—President, Governor-General James F. Smith; Vice-President, Cayetano Arellano; Treasurer, Captain Charles D. Palmer; Secretary, Mrs. A. W. Fergusson; Assistant Secretary, Mrs. Victorino Mapa. Executive Committee—Major-General Leonard Wood, Hon. T. H. Pardo de Tavera, Rt. Rev. C. H. Brent, Dr. R. P. Strong, Vincent F. Lopez, Dr. A. Bautista Lin, Ramon B. Genato, Rev. S. B. Rossiter, Mrs. James F. Smith, Miss Pilar Torres.

Rhode Island.—President, John C. Pegram; Vice-President, William N. McVickar; Treasurer, Edward Aborn Green; Secretary, George Grafton Wilson.

South Carolina.—President, A. C. Kaufman; Vice-Presidents, Theodore G. Barker, D. S. Henderson, J. A. B. Scherer, Robert P. Pell, Leroy Springs, W. D. Morgan, W. C. Benet; Treasurer, John B. Reeves; Secretary, George Hoyt Smith.

Texas.—President, Mary Sherman Allen; Vice-Presidents, J. Ewton; M. P. Exline, Mrs. Danorer, Mrs. Griggs; Treasurer, Royal A. Ferris; Assistant Treasurer, L. L. Albright; Secretary, Raymond D. Allen.

Vermont.—President, Henry D. Holton; Vice-President, Urban A Woodbury; Treasurer, Clayton L. Alexander; Secretary, Charles S. Forbes.

Washington.—President, John T. Redman; Vice-Presidents, E. G. Griggs and Carsley Balabanoff; Treasurer, Louis W. Pratt; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Henry McCleary; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. James W. Cloes.

West Virginia.—President, William Loyall Gravatt; Vice-President, Boyd Faulkner; Treasurer, Edward Rutledge; Secretary, Miss Elizabeth VanRensselaer.

Wyoming.—President, Mrs. B. B. Brooks, Vice-President, Mrs. B. F. Perkins; Treasurer, Dr. Amos W. Barber; Secretary, Charles F. Mallin.

THE FAMINE IN CHINA.

Urgent appeals for assistance for the famine sufferers of China having been received by the President of the United States and the Department of State, the Red Cross, after consultation with the Department of State, decided to undertake the collection of money and foodstuffs to be applied in the relief of those unfortunates, and on December 22d telegrams were sent to all Branch Societies requesting that appeals be issued in the public press of their respective States, and various newspapers in States and Territories where no Red Cross Branches exist have been requested to act as receiving agents for contributions of money. The work is not yet far enough advanced to permit of even an approximate report of the result of this effort.

Respectfully submitted.

CHAS. L. MAGEE,
Secretary.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Action of Executive Committee on Topics.

The Executive Committee has considered the subjects embraced in the list of topics that were discussed by the incorporators and delegates at the Annual Meeting on December 4, 1906, and which were referred to this Committee for action.

The following represents the conclusions of the Committee:

1. Methods of increasing membership, by personal solicitation, etc; Methods of organizing subdivisions;
Methods of arousing public interest. Co-operation of the Press;
Emergency classes, boys' and girls' first-aid drills, etc.; Expense.

1. The four or five sub-titles under this number refer to what may be designated generally as propaganda.

The Executive Committee is in entire accord with the ideas expressed by several of the Incorporators and Delegates in the discussion at the Annual Meeting. Individual, personal appeal by zealous men and women who are well-known in the community will probably be found to be more effective in increasing membership than any other. Addresses by prominent individuals, Red Cross officers, members and accredited agents, authorized statements in the public press—all will be useful in pushing the propaganda.

The organization of state and territorial societies and auxiliaries under the existing regulations has in the past generally resulted from the personal initiative of a single individual. Associated with a few friends he or she effects a provisional organization and a few names of adherents are thus secured. To accomplish this has sometimes presented difficulties, but through resolute endeavor in this most worthy cause success is achieved, and then the expansion of the nucleus into a strong body of representative men and women is attended with less difficulty. When seeking to form new auxiliaries or to extend those already existing, it should be pointed out that the declared purposes for which the American National Red Cross exists are clearly expressed in its charter. They may be grouped under two general heads: (a) To aid the sick and wounded in time of war, supplementing governmental agencies by volunteer effort and resources; (b) To create and maintain a system of national and international relief in time of peace required on account of great calamities arising from convulsions of nature and other great afflictions to which the human race is exposed.

That the sufferings to which humanity has been exposed in the past, both in peace and war, have to some extent been alleviated through voluntary effort and contribution by other agencies than those directed and controlled by the Red Cross organization is a fact that all are glad to recognize. These efforts, from the very nature of things, have often been disjointed and spasmodic, and unfortunately sometimes ill-directed as respects methods and means, accumulation and distribution.

The results accomplished through organized effort, the services and means of many being applied through a well-informed and recognized general agency throughout continental areas, when compared or contrasted with the result of directly applied individual effort within the same territory, have shown that in the beneficent work of preventing and alleviating want and suffering and the rescue of the sick and wounded, systematic organization counts for as much as when applied in the arts, industries, public instruction, etc.

Recognizing this condition as applying as well to efforts to relieve suffering humanity as to efforts organized to promote personal or economic interests, nearly all of the great and lesser sovereignties of the world, noting the efficiency, thoroughness and unselfishness of the Red Cross, of its declared and demonstrated purpose to co-operate with the military and naval authorities, conforming strictly to the laws and regulations that must be supreme when contending armies are engaged in hostile operations, and realizing that through the aid rendered by one such auxiliary all may be done that it is possible for many to do, these govern-

ments have conferred authority upon the Red Cross to act as the official Society of volunteer aid to the armies and navies, and in some cases have made substantial contributions or grants directly to this official agency.

In the Charter granted by the Congress of the United States to the American National Red Cross the functions of the Society referred to above are very definitely stated, to-wit: To aid sick and wounded in war and the suffering and needy in peace, and no individual or other organization may assume to use the insignia of this Society without incurring grave penalties.

The first year's experience of the American National Red Cross was uneventful. Fortunately, there were no hostile operations in progress in which any considerable military forces were engaged, and there occurred no great calamity or event resulting in suffering to an extent that unduly taxed local effort for relief, but in the year now drawing to a close the world's inhabitants have not been so fortunate, and those in some sections of our own country have been specially and sorely afflicted, not as the result of the operations of armies, but as the result of a great natural convulsion.

During the first year's operations under the new charter the expenditure of less than $3,000.00 sufficed to meet all needs, while the entire amount received by the National Treasurer was less than $9,000.00; but in the fiscal year just closed (November 30th), the expenditure for relief of all kinds reached a total of $987,469.26, and the balance remaining, which is being rapidly expended, reaches $2,372,121.00, yet it is a notable fact that the entire expense of headquarters for the year, as shown by the National Treasurer's books, was only $4,434.15, including the printing of over forty thousand Bulletins.

We all hope that our present fortunate exemption from the horrors of war will long continue and as ardently wish that there may be no recurrences of such disasters as those which San Francisco, the Gulf States, Chile, and Italy experienced. But we have no better criterion for forecasting the future than past experience, and therefore the officers and members of the Red Cross throughout the country should strive to perfect the organization and make ready for the future and its exigencies.

The purpose of the foregoing is to suggest the basis for an argument or presentation to those not now members, showing why they should join the society and help in this great work, and to those who, it is hoped, will organize branches where none exist at present.

There is a great work for all in extending the propaganda and confirming in zeal those who may falter because there is no visible or expected necessity for urgent effort. If the Red Cross of America fulfills its destiny in America it will soon have as many members, or double as many as Japan, whose dues of one dollar each will pay all necessary expenses of administration, consisting of very little besides postage, stationery, telegrams, and printing (for no salary or per diem is paid by the Central Committee to any Incorporator, Committeeman or officer, other than the Secretary and Assistant Treasurer). The residue will remain to accumulate at interest until such time as the need arises for activity in relief measures. With a membership of one in a hundred of our population, and exemption from war and disaster for ten years, a colossal fund would be accumulated—enough to tide over such a disaster as the San Francisco horror.

As soon as our people learn that such a society exists—what are its aims—what it has done in the past, and at what insignificant cost for managing expense, there should be a very great augmentation of membership. The public will learn that this society is the best existing instrumentality for applying voluntary aid in cases of epidemics, fire, floods, excessive cold, or other minor calamities in the community. The best known men and women in the neighborhood should be at the head of it, those who are willing to serve without compensation, those who will be as careful in the management of Red Cross affairs as they are in the conduct of their own, and who will not tolerate graft in any form.

2. Question of acceptance of all persons as members upon simple application for membership.

2. *Acceptance on Application and Payment of Dues*:

It was declared to be the sense of the Incorporators at the Annual Meeting that the fullest opportunity should be given anyone desiring to join to do so on mere application, without the formality of an election, but that in every Branch the right to ballot on the question of admission be reserved.

The Executive Committee is in entire accord with this declaration. Under paragraph 19 of the "Regulations for Branch Societies," *election* of members is referred to, although there are no provisions laid down for rules of admission, balloting, etc., nor is anything said about expulsions or dismissals or lapses.

In the opinion of the Committee, it is inconceivable that a conspiracy of plunder would be attempted by any clique or faction, much less that such an attempt should succeed. Admission should be easy; otherwise the recruiting will be impracticable or difficult. The society is not a club or fraternity, but an association of men and women who agree to work together for a common end. The benefit or privilege conferred by membership is in being associated in a strong body, renowned throughout the whole civilized world, to bind up the wounds and relieve distress of our fellowmen in times of great emergency. The burden of such a membership consists in an obligation to pay a small sum yearly, and to join with associates in carrying out the objects of the organization.

3. Shall 50 per cent of the interest on life membership dues be returned to the Treasurer of each Branch in which such life members are enrolled upon yearly application from the Executive Committee of the Branch if such interest is required by the Branch to meet running expenses?

3. As the By-laws of the Corporation—Art. IV, Sec. 2—require that the Emergency Fund "consist of all other moneys * * * including all interest and profit from the Endowment Fund," the Executive Committee concluded that the return of fifty per cent of the interests on life memberships could not be done without an amendment to the By-laws. Therefore, the following resolution was passed:

> That the Committee deems it inadvisable at this time to take action upon the request for the return of fifty per cent of the interest on life membership dues to the Branch Societies.

4. Shall the dollar dues of annual members be apportioned as follows: 50 cents to the National Emergency Fund; 25 cents to the State Treasury, and 25 cents to the Subdivisions?

4. This suggested apportionment of annual dues was agreed to by the Committee, the subdivisions being permitted to retain twenty-five per cent.

The following amendment to the Regulations for Branch Societies was adopted:

Sec. 6, line 5, strike out the word "twice" and substitute *once.*

Sec. 6, beginning with the last two words in line 13, strike out the sentence "At the close of the fiscal year, October 31st, the balance on hand of each subdivision shall be forwarded to the Treasurer of the State or Territorial Branch Society," and insert in lieu thereof the following: *At the end of each quarter the Treasurers of Subdivisions shall transmit to the Treasurer of the State or Territorial Branch seventy-five per cent of all moneys collected for annual dues.*

Vouchers for all expenditures by Subdivisions should be sent immediately after the close of the fiscal year, October 31st, to the Treasurer of the Branch, together with a statement of the balance on hand deposited in some reliable bank, with a certificate of the said bank verifying the

statement of the balance on hand, for audit by a U. S. Army Officer appointed by the War Department. The book of blank receipts containing the stubs or duplicates of receipts sent out must also be sent to the State Treasurer. In case of anonymous receipts not possible to acknowledge, the receipt, together with the stub or duplicate, should be filled out and left in the book.

5. Should Regulations for Branch Societies, Art. 8, be amended to read: "The fiscal year of the Branch Societies will end October 31st, so that all accounts can be audited before the Annual Meeting of the State and Territorial Societies, to be held at the call of the State or Territorial Executive Committees, on or before the third Saturday of November?"

5. To carry out this suggestion the Regulations were amended as follows:

Sec. 8. Strike out the final clause "to be held the first Tuesday in November," and substitute the following: *to be held at the call of the State or Territorial Executive Committee on or before the third Saturday of November.*

6. Shall State Branches and Subdivisions be called State Red Cross, County Red Cross, City Red Cross, etc. (New York State Red Cross; Dutchess County Red Cross, Albany City Red Cross, etc.)?

6. The Executive Committee decided that the present nomenclature should be adhered to.

The Executive Committee does not see how it is possible to recognize any change. There is but one Red Cross organization in the United States, and that is the one chartered by Congress. For convenience of administration the members residing in the several States are grouped into subdivisions, each having for convenience of designation and description the name of the State as a suffix to the indispensable and general designation—"American National Red Cross." The regulations made by the Central Committee recognize minor subdivisions, but all these local aggregations are in and of the National Organization. If any question should be raised, or cause be heard in the courts, affecting the status of the State Branches or Subdivisions, it could only be brought with the American National Red Cross as plaintiff or defendant. The fact that these State Societies or groups have a clientél and officers, described for convenience by a local term, does not create a new entity at all. They are but part of the one and only American National Red Cross.

7. Appointment of Red Cross Emergency Relief Committees.

7. Acting upon this topic, the Committee passed the following resolution:

That the appointment of Red Cross Emergency Relief Committees be left to the discretion of the State and Territorial Branches, and that upon the appointment of such committees by a Branch, the action should be reported to the National Headquarters.

It may be wise for each large local Subdivision of a Branch to appoint Red Cross Emergency Committees for the purpose of bringing all relief work at time of war or disaster under one head, and thus prevent numerous independent relief committees springing into existence. These committees should consist of the municipal authorities, prominent citizens representing Chambers of Commerce, Board of Trade, all large religious denominations, the Red Cross local officers, etc.

There is no intention of organizing such a committee for active service, as it is not possible to predict in what way such service may be required, but have the committee already in existence so that in case of any catas-

trophe of magnitude, which requires aid from all over the country, or in case of war, all such committees will work together and in harmony. If such committees are not in existence at the time of any great calamity, temporary committees will be immediately formed, each raising funds and taking charge of the administration of the same without co-operation or general system.

8. Plan for Red Cross Hospital Corps to take part in State Militia maneuvers.

9. Practicability of arranging some affiliation with State or municipal militia by which their Hospital Corps may be called upon to serve as orderlies under Red Cross direction in local epidemics or disasters.

Secs. 8 and 9. The Committee will get into communication with a few of the State Militia authorities and endeavor to find if possible some *modus vivendi* for the militia and the Red Cross. It seems to the Committee that some misapprehension must exist as to the nature of the proposition that was made to the Governor of Massachusetts which was the subject of his response, dated November 30, 1906. It has not only not been found to be impracticable in foreign armies to have the Red Cross Nurses and agencies work in harmony with the regular military forces, but the latter encourage such co-operation. The outside helpers, of course, conforming to all the military requirements. We can not conceive that any friction with the State troops could result from a regulated participation of the Red Cross volunteers in the instruction carried on in the State camps.

Respecting the request to consider concurrent legislation by the States to supplement the national law, the Committee feels that it is as yet too soon to move in this matter. It may be that it will be thought desirable to ask Congress to amend the present national charter in some particulars, and it would seem to be prudent to postpone action with respect to State legislation until we are sure that our own powers are just what experience may show they should be. Respecting the proposition to formulate a course of instruction for Red Cross Nurses, the Committee will take this matter up with the Surgeon-General of the Army, who is a member of the Central Committee.

10. Affiliation of such organizations as Needlework Guild with Red Cross for work at time of disaster or war.

Sec. 10. Regulations made in pursuance of Article V of the By-laws of the American National Red Cross to govern the affiliation of Societies or Associations that are engaged in providing relief for the wounded, sick or suffering.

Such Societies or Associations as desire to become affiliated bodies of the American National Red Cross shall make application in writing to the Executive Committee of the American National Red Cross, War Department, Washington, D. C., stating the desire of such Society or Association to become affiliated with the American National Red Cross, and indicating the character of assistance such organization can render.

Active affiliation will take place only in time of war, or great national calamities, and at such time only as concerns the relief work. At all other times, as well as during general relief work, the affiliated Society or Association shall pursue its regular vocation.

At times of great national calamities or during war, the American National Red Cross will act as the receiving and distributing agency for all contributions of money or supplies collected and donated to it by the affiliated body for the special relief work then in hand. As far as possible, the Red Cross will be willing to deliver supplies to specified agents of such an affiliated body at the scene of relief, but in no way holds itself responsible for such delivery. All money contributions go into the Red Cross fund for the relief work.

Each branch of an affiliated body will receive credentials to the Red Cross Branch of the State or Territory in which the Branch of the affiliated body is located, and from which information as to special needs for any relief work may be obtained.

11. Inspection of Treasurers' reports, Subdivision Treasurers' reports. Reports of supplies to National Office.

Sec. 11. Since an audit by a representative of the War Department is necessary under the organic law, it will be indispensable. The Committee considers it important to have the accounts of subdivisions so kept that the War Department Agent may, at the State Headquarters, have laid before him all vouchers that are the evidence of expenditures. It will be easy to supply each treasurer with a book of blank receipts, one of which properly filled out, would be given to each person who paid money to the treasurer, and the stub from which the receipt was separated would show the place or branch, name and date, and the amount of the receipt. The auditor would check up these transactions. Supplies received should be reported to National Headquarters, giving quantities, as far as possible, and in the case of large contributions, the names of the donors. Forms of vouchers will be sent to all treasurers, if it has not already been done.

12. Branches to report promptly to National Headquarters any disaster occurring within their State or Territory necessitating Red Cross Relief.

The Committee would naturally expect that the National Headquarters be informed if, in the judgment of any Branch, a local emergency necessitates Red Cross relief, and the extent of the same, and the annual reports would show the measures taken and the extent of those measures for relief.

PRELIMINARY REPORT

OF

SAN FRANCISCO RELIEF AND RED CROSS FUNDS.

A CORPORATION.

OFFICE, 1299 GOUGH STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *November* 28, 1906.

HON. WM. H. TAFT, *President;*
American National Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR:

I take pleasure in enclosing herewith the Preliminary Report of the Financial Operations of the Finance Committee of the Relief and Red Cross Funds and of the San Francisco Relief and Red Cross Funds, a Corporation, its successor, from the beginning of business on April 23, 1906, to the close thereof on November 17, 1906.

I take this occasion to correct misapprehensions relative to the Relief Work and the operations of the Finance Committee.

The Relief of San Francisco came from three sources:

First:—Relief Supplies.

Second:—The Congressional Appropriation.

Third:—Direct Subscriptions and those through the American National Red Cross and its branches.

The actual relief work itself is divided into three periods of operation:

First:—The Emergency Period, during and immediately subsequent to the catastrophe, April and May.

Second:—The Experimental Period, during which an effort was made to put the work on a systematic basis, May, June and July.

Third:—The Period of Permanent Organization, dating from August 1st and covering the operations of the present Corporation.

RELIEF SUPPLIES.

To the date of this writing it has been impossible to collect data on the quantity and kind of Relief Supplies shipped into San Francisco during and immediately subsequent to the fire. In a general way, it may be stated that approximately 1,850 carloads of food supplies and 150 carloads of clothing, bedding, tenting, etc., were shipped to the stricken city. The Corporation has not in its possession, at this time, records showing the shippers, but, by co-operation with the Transportation Companies, can prove delivery of any shipment.

THE CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATION.

The Congressional Appropriation of $2,500,000.00 was disbursed entirely by and under the direction of the United States Army, Headquarters Pacific Division. In a general way, it may be stated that this money was expended for bedding, tenting and medical supplies, their transportation to San Francisco, for the movement of troops and for the operation and maintenance of relief camps under the jurisdiction of the United States Army and Naval officials, including food, clothing and sanitary work, for both refugees and troops.

DIRECT SUBSCRIPTIONS AND THOSE THROUGH THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS AND ITS BRANCHES.

These subscriptions aggregate $9,295,151.66, and, of this amount, $5,943,460.02 has been received by the Finance Committee, as appears in the accompanying Report. The subscriptions remitted to the American National Red Cross in Washington and to the Branches of the Red Cross Society are held in Washington at this time virtually subject to the call of the Corporation. Additionally, $400,000.00 was forwarded by the American National Red Cross early in May, $11,862.96 has been turned over by the California Branch directly, and, since November 17th, (*i. e.*, since the date of the enclosed Report), $278,230.00 has been forwarded from Washington.

RELIEF WORK.

EMERGENCY PERIOD.

The extent of the fire and the damage done not only in San Francisco but in nearby points was such that, for the first ten days, anything like a complete and coherent plan of relief was absolutely out of the question. Panic was prevented by the splendid co-operation of the military and civil authorities aided by unselfish citizens, who sacrificed their own property for the general good.

All means of telegraphic communication ceased at about eight o'clock on the morning of April 18th, and, for the first few days, the energies of the entire city were devoted to fighting the fire. The thousands that were rendered homeless made their way to the Western part of the city, to nearby points across the bay, and to the South, but a vast population was unable to leave the city and food, shelter, and clothing had to be procured for these people. Under orders of the civil authorities, the Committee of Fifty and its sub-committees were authorized to purchase, seize or confiscate food and clothing, and, under the direction of the National Guard of the State of California and the United States Army stationed in various parts of the city, similar action was taken. Additionally to these authorized relief workers, there were many independent relief organizations acting under their own authority supplying the wants of the refugees who came into their immediate neighborhood.

During the ten days immediately subsequent to April 18th, it was impossible for any one to purchase supplies. Most of the warehouses containing food supplies were lost in the fire. The warehouses that were

saved were seized by the authorities to feed the population. The financial district was a mass of ruins. There was no money, and rich and poor alike were compelled to stand in the bread line for the purpose of getting food.

The problem of food was the most important but not the only one. Many of the inhabitants of the city were compelled to leave their homes with scanty clothing, and a period of several days inclement weather added much to the suffering of all.

In the burnt district, which faced the water front, and extended nearly two miles, the streets were impassible and one of the most important duties devolving on the Committee of Fifty was the clearing of the streets for the purpose of facilitating transportation.

The homeless refugees proceeded to build such temporary shelter on vacant lots and in the parks as they could. For this purpose, materials taken from lumber yards, houses in the course of construction, advertising fences, etc., were freely used. Although a large number of tents was shipped into the town, these, in the very nature of things, arrived after a delay of a week to ten days or more.

During the remaining days of April and all of May, efforts were made to bring the many independent relief organizations, the work under the direction of the Committee of Fifty, under the direction of the National Guard, and under the direction of the United States Army into one coherent whole.

The supplies that were purchased, seized and confiscated by the various relief authorities, and such as were taken by the refugees without permission, are the foundation for the Emergency "Claims." The bills incurred were called "Claims" by the accountants in charge because it was impossible, at that time, to have a system of purchases. Therefore, practically all the expense of feeding, sheltering, clothing, and transporting the refugees, as well as the expense on account of sanitation and the restoration of the water supply, etc., is covered by "Claims." The approved "Claims" were investigated by the Supervising Committee, later the Judicial Committee, and are all properly authorized expenditures for relief supplies or relief services. None of them are for damages done by fire or earthquake. I desire to call particular attention to the fact that, in most of the claims, the goods were billed at cost price, and that claimants generally have consented to cuts in their claims from ten to fifty, in some cases 60, 70 and 80 per cent, treating the cut as their donation to the Relief Fund. I call particular attention to the Claim Department Report on page eight, and the explanatory notes thereon.

THE EXPERIMENTAL PERIOD.

The Experimental Period practically covers the months of May, June and July. The general relief work was divided into seven (7) sections, (geographical divisions) of the city, subdivided into numerous relief stations and carried on under direction of the Committee of Fifty, and later the Relief Commission with the advice and co-operation of Dr. Edward T. Devine, Special Representative of the American National Red Cross, and the United States Army.

The conditions in the city were still most difficult. The unsettled conditions in reference to the insurance situation forced many into the camps who had previously been able to hold their own. The threatened withholding of funds subscribed to the relief of San Francisco did much to complicate matters and to hamper the work of the Finance Committee, and therefore all other committees.

During all this time the members of the Finance Committee and those interested in the welfare of San Francisco were making every effort to devise a system for the successful operation of the Relief Work, and, on July 20th, the San Francisco Relief and Red Cross Funds was incorporated with a board of twenty-one (21) Directors and an executive Committee consisting of—

Mr. JAMES D. PHELAN, in charge of the Department of Finance and Publicity.
Mr. M. H. DE YOUNG, in charge of the Department of Bills and Demands.
Mr. RUDOLPH SPRECKELS, in charge of the Department of Camps and Warehouses.
Mr. THOMAS MAGEE, in charge of the Department of Lands and Buildings.
Mr. F. W. DOHRMANN, Relief and Rehabilitation.

THE PERIOD OF PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The period of Permanent Organization dates from August 1st, on which date the Executive Committee took over the work of the entire former organization. The work in permanent camps, which had been commenced by the Relief Commission, was carried to completion by the Department of Camps and Warehouses. Other permanent camps were opened. The aged and indigent were transferred to Ingleside.

The Department of Lands and Buildings proceeded to the erection of 4,500 cottages in various parts of the city at an approximate cost of $587,500.00, later augmented by the construction of 1,500 cottages more, also the construction of a Home for the Aged and Infirm to cost about $175,000.00.

The Department of Relief and Rehabilitation was re-organized, and, to the date of this writing, has distributed $1,020,000.00 for the rehabilitation of households, mechanics, professional men, small tradesmen, for transportation, and for special relief of urgent character. Additionally thereto, the Committee on Relief and Rehabilitation has taken care of the sick in various hospitals throughout the city, and, through its Department of Special Relief, has relieved and is relieving thousands of cases of temporary need which are constantly arising. It is important to remember that, as a result of the catastrophe, the charitable institutions of San Francisco, were deprived of all support, and that it became necessary for the Relief Corporation to step in and do their work. For instance, the entire organization of the Associated Charities has been amalgamated with the Department of Relief and Rehabilitation for the purpose of preventing duplication of work and for the active co-operation of the various smaller charitable organizations whose field of endeavor is limited to some particular class.

In conclusion, I desire to call particular attention to the Statement of Receipts and Expenditures on page 2, and the Report on Unpaid Subscriptions on page 7, and the Report of the Rehabilitation Committee on page 9.

Respectfuly submitted,

JAS. D. PHELAN, *President.*

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS

TO THE

CALIFORNIA RELIEF FUND.

Received by the California Relief Committee		$5,543,460.02
Received by the American National Red Cross		3,090,204.24
Total		$8,633,664.26
Alabama		$ 22,157.94
Received by Cal. Relief Com.	$21,598.03	
Received by A. N. R. C.	559.91	
Alaska		20,815.06
Received by Cal. Relief Com.	$20,559.56	
Received by A. N. R. C.	255.50	

Arizona		$ 28,521.16
	Received by Cal. Relief Com.	$28,521.16
Arkansas		5,630.47
	Received by Cal. Relief Com.	$5,475.47
	Received by A. N. R. C.	155.00
California		660,942.08
	Received by Cal. Relief Com.	$660,942.08
Colorado		17,804.34
	Received by Cal. Relief Com.	$17,804.34
Connecticut		173,583.81
	Received by Cal. Relief Com.	$ 45,196.33
	Received by A. N. R. C.	128,387.48
Delaware		24,801.06
	Received by Cal. Relief Com.	$ 5,271.50
	Received by A. N. R. C.	19,529.56
District of Columbia		73,867.81
	Received by Cal. Relief Com.	$24,624.00
	Received by A. N. R. C.	49,243.81
Florida		28,601.45
	Received by Cal. Relief Com.	$19,789.88
	Received by A. N. R. C.	8,811.57
Georgia		40.909.83
	Received by Cal. Relief Com.	$37,029.96
	Received by A. N. R. C.	3,879.87
Hawaii		22,196.55
	Received by Cal. Relief Com.	$22,196.55
Idaho		16,753.92
	Received by Cal. Relief Com.	$16,753.92
Illinois		550,947.96
	Received by Cal. Relief Com.	$388,746.42
	Received by A. N. R. C.	162,201.54
Indiana		139,870.42
	Received by Cal. Relief Com.	$84,951.08
	Received by A. N. R. C.	54,919.34
Iowa		93,372.27
	Received by Cal. Relief Com.	$79,825.86
	Received by A. N. R. C.	13,546.41
Kansas		8,643.94
	Received by Cal. Relief Com.	$8,110.20
	Received by A. N. R. C.	533.74
Kentucky		25,654.64
	Received by Cal. Relief Com.	$5,021.12
	Received by A. N. R. C.	20,633.50
Louisiana		25,311.64
	Received by Cal. Relief Com.	$12,168.64
	Received by A. N. R. C.	13,143.00
Maine		31,559.14
	Received by Cal. Relief Com.	$25,287.68
	Received by A. N. R. C.	6,271.46
Marvland		130,850.31
	Received by Cal. Relief Com.	$ 550.62
	Received by A. N. R. C.	130,299.69
Massachusetts		444,935.44
	Received by Cal. Relief Com.	$357,881.83
	Received by A. N. R. C.	87,053.61
Michigan		179,531.93
	Received by Cal. Relief Com.	$105,554.24
	Received by A. N. R. C.	73,977.69
Minnesota		79,924.41
	Received by Cal. Relief Com.	$76,361.46
	Received by A. N. R. C.	3,562.95
Mississippi		6,486.69
	Received by Cal. Relief Com.	$6,347.69
	Received by A. N. R. C.	139.00

Missouri		$ 298,316.43
	Received by Cal. Relief Com.	$ 33,882.21
	Received by A. N. R. C.	264,434.22
Montana		20,522.11
	Received by Cal. Relief Com.	20,520.61
	Received by A. N. R. C.	1.50
Nebraska		17,397.85
	Received by Cal. Relief Com.	$16,430.20
	Received by A. N. R. C.	967.65
Nevada		17,089.60
	Received by Cal. Relief Com.	$17,089.60
New Hampshire		31,485.03
	Received by Cal. Relief Com.	$16,462.57
	Received by A. N. R. C.	15,022.46
New Jersey		209,040.79
	Received by Cal. Relief Com.	$152,710.11
	Received by A. N. R. C.	56,330.68
New Mexico		7,317.20
	Received by Cal. Relief Com.	$6,898.20
	Received by A. N. R. C.	419.00
New York		2,782,714.38
	Received by Cal. Relief Com.	$1,522,024.41
	Received by A. N. R. C.	1,260,689.97
North Carolina		12,383.81
	Received by Cal. Relief Com.	$10,565.92
	Received by A. N. R. C.	1,817.89
North Dakota		6,692.59
	Received by Cal. Relief Com.	$4,872.91
	Received by A. N. R. C.	1,819.68
Ohio		280,148.28
	Received by Cal. Relief Com.	$114,000.83
	Received by A. N. R. C.	166,147.45
Oklahoma and Indian Territory		2,591.86
	Received by Cal. Relief Com.	$2,471.95
	Received by A. N. R. C.	119.91
Oregon		73,993.29
	Received by Cal. Relief Com.	$73,993.29
Pennsylvania		960,177.13
	Received by Cal. Relief Com.	$741,018.34
	Received by A. N. R. C.	219,158.79
Philippine Islands		8,597.50
	Received by A. N. R. C.	$8,597.50
Rhode Island		104,441.70
	Received by Cal. Relief Com.	$14,633.08
	Received by A. N. R. C.	89,808.62
South Carolina		18,839.12
	Received by Cal. Relief Com.	$16,713.99
	Received by A. N. R. C.	2,125.13
South Dakota		8,163.05
	Received by Cal. Relief Com.	$7,468.55
	Received by A. N. R. C.	694.50
Tennessee		39,040.05
	Received by Cal. Relief Com.	$38,872.82
	Received by A. N. R. C.	167.23
Texas		76,011.99
	Received by Cal. Relief Com.	$43,861.80
	Received by A. N. R. C	32,150.19
Utah		44,603.94
	Received by Cal. Relief Com.	$44,603.94
Vermont		11,607.73
	Received by Cal. Relief Com.	$2,801.60
	Received by A. N. R. C.	8,806.13

Virginia		$ 47,635.20
	Received by Cal. Relief Com.	$45,017.08
	Received by A. N. R. C.	2,618.12
Washington		128,575.73
	Received by Cal. Relief Com.	$128,155.23
	Received by A. N. R. C.	420.50
West Virginia		9,772.05
	Received by Cal. Relief Com.	$9,117.87
	Received by A. N. R. C.	654.18
Wisconsin		80,847.54
	Received by Cal. Relief Com.	$64,746.38
	Received by A. N. R. C.	16,101.16
Wyoming		7,789.69
	Received by Cal. Relief Com.	$2,867.74
	Received by A. N. R. C.	4,921.95
Foreign and Miscellaneous Contributions		474,194.35
	Received by Cal. Relief Com.	$315,089.15
	Received by A. N. R. C.	159,105.20

(Note.—Of the amount contributed by the State of California, $11,862.96 was from the California Red Cross Branch.)

Below is given a list of the larger foreign contributions:

Japan	$244,960.00
Dominion of Canada	144,541.40
China	30,000.00
Paris, France	18,000.00
Mexico	13,269.43
London, England	6,522.58
Australia	385.96
United States of Colombia	200.00

REPORT OF MRS. MARY S. MERRILL, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE CALIFORNIA BRANCH.

September 12, 1906.

During the recent disaster to our beloved city, some facts stood out so remarkably in their seeming Providence, that we could but feel that at the last moment the Angel of Mercy held back the winds of destruction from our utter ruin. Such was the saving of the water front, the Mint and the Post Office. Thus it was made possible for us to keep in motion a few of the wheels of common life. There were lesser occurrences unnoticed at the time but recognized later in their full significance which made us on April 18th, more ready to reach the suffering than we would have been even one day earlier. Such an event was the meeting of the Red Cross on April 17th, a special gathering of the newly organized society—just on the threshold of the disaster.

The State and City Association of the Red Cross, which had done such efficient service during the Spanish War and for a year following, had maintained their organization since 1898 and until recently merged into the National Society. On Tuesday, November 7, 1905, the Association had reorganized under authority from an act of Congress, becoming officially known as the "California Branch of the American National Red Cross." Although the officers and Executive Board were elected, no Chairmen or working Committees (save that of supplies—Mr. Chas. A. Murdock) were appointed at this time. The old Board of twenty-eight members who had worked so lovingly together through the greater part of seven years were, in accordance with the rules of the National Society,

reduced to five amid the regrets of the whole association. Thus unfortunately was the efficiency reduced while we were rapidly approaching a time when we should need as never before the workers for Relief. RELIEF! Little we thought what terrible fulness of meaning that word soon would carry in our midst, or how it would flare from a thousand shattered walls in the capitals of great muslin posters.

Immediately after a brief informal meeting, November 22d, the President was called to Washington. On his return court duties held him so that there was during the winter, still no appointment of chairmen of working Committees. Thus the new organization was not in position to offer efficient service until April 17th. On that day the new members were called together by the new President. The following chairmen were named:

Medical Director, Gen. A. C. Girard (retired); Finance, John F. Merrill, Esq.; Nurses, Mrs. L. L. Dunbar.

The sequel showed that for facing an emergency the appointments of Tuesday, April 17th, proved to be a crucial action. It was five o'clock of that afternoon when the meeting adjourned. The Secretary had entered this business in full and the formal notices were to be sent out on the following day. That following day had its own program and the notifications which the appointees did receive on April 18th were more urgent than formal. As we look back on that meeting held on the eve of the catastrophe, it seems that Guardian Angels must have wept over our community, knowing for what scenes of horror we were unconsciously preparing ourselves.

Our city was dishevelled and the flames though checked were still raging. Nobody knew where anyone else could be found. For five days we did not locate our President. Later when he discovered the Red Cross Headquarters, we learned that he had been organizing an auxiliary in San Rafael, his home. He must needs approve our work for by this time it had gained such momentum that it carried us rather than we carried it. The former President of the local Association had been so long identified with the name Red Cross, that everyone turned instinctively to her. Telephones and telegrams we had none, but using automobiles and every variety of messenger, she somehow reached the new officers, gathering them for duty with many former active members. Meetings were held at her house of refuge, 2512 Washington street. The new chairman stepped bravely into the unfamiliar work and the long tried faithful of other days slipped into the old places. Then we took hold all together of what was nearest

Early on Thursday, April 19th, reports came pouring in that great numbers of the injured were without help or shelter. On the 20th, the Vice-President seized upon a large, empty house, No. 2510 Washington Street, without waiting for the consent of its owner, her friend, Mrs. A. G. Booth. Later this lady thanked the Vice-President for having given her the opportunity to help the cause of humanity by donating the use of her property. Here an emergency hospital was established under the greatest difficulties by Dr. George Ebright and the Vice-President. Before night the Red Cross flag gladdened the eyes of the community. Wandering mothers with babies in their arms fled to its protection from the rain and fog, while wagons and stretchers unloaded their burdens before it. One hundred and fifty minor cases were treated under the direction of Drs. Ebright, Hill and Gibbons. This was accomplished while the flames were still unsubdued and before the establishment of the hospitals supervised by the Government.

When the house was no longer required for this first aid to the suffering it became a temporary, headquarters. Everything was temporary, shifting with the changing circumstances. The order for one hour could not be method for the next. Hence arose the many conflicting reports which made a most distracting element in the emergency work. At these headquarters assembled a body of volunteers, many of them our veterans. The lawn in front was a meeting ground for all nations. Every kind

of destitute creature appropriated it mingling with blue and khaki men—the patrols and orderlies with their enormously over-grown bayonets. The white robed nurses flitted in and out while a motley of vehicles came and went, and through all our workers threaded their way on loving ministries Soon we got down to the long hard pull which lasted until June 30th.

Information bureaus were established with departments for transportation, passes, membership and employment. The conditions of hospitals were reported daily at headquarters; our medical director communicating also with the City and Military Authorities. Thousands of letters were written. The Relief Stations were studied especially with reference to their sanitation. Depots were opened where contributed clothing was distributed. Sewing machines and uncut material were provided for the workers in social clubs, church aids and camp sewing circles. Laundries were assisted to resume for the relief of congestion at the hospitals, and for weeks their wagons flew our banners. Settlement workers and the Associated Charities were with us receiving their own appointments which they handled with their well known efficiency.

Early in the work field agents had gone among the outlying towns with the result that auxiliaries were re-habilitated. Their offerings came to us and they received many of our destitute. The coming of Mrs. Curtis was a message of good tidings. She rounded up the supplies as an officer does his recruits, while her presence at the meetings left us strong for renewed efforts. What the help of Dr. Devine would mean to us, you of the East knew before hand from your former acquaintance with his work. The shifting conditions here—incomprehensible to one not on the spot—made every event an emergency and every act an experiment; a situation which taxed even his experience and wisdom. His observation covered the whole field, while his devotion could not have been greater had the whole community been his brothers and sisters. Doubtless President Roosevelt's "Strenuous Life" meant *us*, and during these weeks of unremitting strain the old Red Cross workers were constant in their devotion to the Vice-President, relieving her in every possible way.

At the request of the Vice-President on April 19th, our Medical Director, General A. C. Girard, tendered to the Mayor the services of the Red Cross. This offer that besieged man gladly accepted, appointing General Girard to the care of the sanitation of the camp at Golden Gate Park, second in size only to that at the Presidio. General Girard was also instructed by the Mayor to establish an emergency hospital in the Crocker School Building. This continued in effective operation until Presidio and Park Hospitals were opened. The magnitude of the catastrophe grew so rapidly, and became so gigantic at once, that each hour made more evident the fact that to handle it would require every resource of the community; hence the rapid changes and the putting on broader shoulders than those of the Red Cross the burden of the responsibility. The medical relief was speedily assumed by the City Board of Health, then more quickly passed on to the military; still later to be fully systematised by Dr. Devine. Still General Girard, as our medical appointee, did further important work in visiting stations and sub-stations into which the city had been divided by the military. He especially scrutinized the sanitation of hospitals, camps and soup kitchens. His own report at his resignation says that his "most valuable work was in pointing out wherein the Red Cross could best supplement the military administration of relief." Many of his suggestions were successfully adopted. We all necessarily accepted the subordinate positions into which the enormity of the disaster threw the officials of the Red Cross. General Girard's last word to the Association was one of wisdom. He said: "It is evident that the local Red Cross is not strong enough to cope with such a situation as confronts us. It should gracefully retire within its possibilities." The Society's regret was that the cause of the relief lost so much in what General Girard might have done if military ritual could have permitted him to be used as an adjunct to the Military Control.

Meanwhile in a distant part of the city known as "The Mission," a thickly populated, partly burned section, occupying miles of territory in the vicinity of the old Franciscan Mission of the Spanish Padres, Field Agent, Mrs. F. G. Sanborn, was superintending a work similar in spirit but somewhat different in detail. A full account of this will appear in the Secretary's report. Suffice here that its efficiency covered multitudes of the destitute and met wants not elsewhere provided for. She was a strength and cheer to us when occasionally we saw her enthusiactic face at our meetings. Her reports were to our fagged-out spirits like the ring of the pure gold in empty coffers.

Since the lifting of the first pressure of emergency, a great volume of individual work has been done while our headquarters became veritably a wandering refuge. An investigating committee has searched out thousands of applications for help. These demands cover every conceivable thing that pertains to human living from a house and lot to baby chairs and saucepans. Our reduced corps of individual workers is now occupied in this re-habilitation research done in co-operation with the various committees of the Relief Fund.

You already know that as the reconstructed organization—a Red Cross branch of the Army—we withdrew with the Army on July 1st, when the relief passed into the hands of a commission of three: Dr. Edward T. Devine, and Messrs. Edward Moran and George H. Pippy, representing the Citizens' Committee. Our reduced corps of individual workers is now occupied in rehabilitation research, done in co-operation with the various committees of the Corporation of Finance and Red Cross, hoping thereby to better the condition of thousands quartered upon our public grounds, those thousands still tent-dwellers within the confines of a city named for the self-sacrificing St. Francis, the man whose greatest joy was to relieve the suffering poor, the man whose followers we would have gladly continued to be until there were no more homeless in our beloved San Francisco.

The Secretary of the California Red Cross Branch has also sent in a most interesting report of the relief work accomplished by that Branch. After the report of the meeting held April 17th, she says:

Then at the dawn of the next day, San Francisco, the Pride of the West, slumbered, unconscious of the mighty wave of destruction that was to sweep over the land.

Suddenly, out of her security, helpless and powerless, by the force of the shock, she rose to face a calamity, which has no parallel in modern times.

Out from those priceless ashes, whose dust represents such unknown wealth, and such untold heartaches, rose triumphant a majestic courage that has won the admiration of the world.

Then, from the four quarters of the globe came the messages which proved the brotherhood of man.

At the first sound of woe, the Red Cross Flag floated over the stricken city.

Valparaiso Relief Fund.

The following communications have been received at the State Department from the United States Minister at Santiago, Mr. John Hicks, who was appointed special Red Cross agent to administer the funds received for this relief work.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES.
SANTIAGO, CHILE, *September* 14, 1906.

To the Secretary of State.

Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Department's tele-

grams of September 4th and 12th instant in regard to contributions by the American Red Cross Society for the relief of sufferers by the recent earthquake in Chile. I enclose herewith copy of the telegrams and of my answer thereto.

I have this day placed the money to the account of "The American Red Cross Relief Fund" in the Bank of Tarapaca, in this city, and I have also notified the Chilean Government and asked instructions as to the disbursement of the same.

In a personal interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs he assured me that he would be glad to have me pay out such sums as I thought proper to relieve the descendants of Americans living in Chile, many of whom are suffering severely from the effects of the earthquake.

I have called in consultation Madame Ana Swinburn de Jordan, a Chilean lady who is President of the Woman's Anti-Tuberculosis League and entirely familiar with charitable works in Santiago. She has begun at once the work of investigation and we shall distribute the funds largely under her direction.

I have also communicated with parties in Valparaiso to get into communication with the Red Cross Societies in that city, as there is no Red Cross Society in Santiago.

According to Department's instructions I will keep a strict account of all disbursements and report the same to the Department.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES.
SANTIAGO, CHILE, *September* 19, 1906.

To the Secretary of State.

Sir:—I have this day received from you the following telegram:

"Four thousand dollars additional received from Red Cross for transfer account relief earthquake sufferers. Draw Sec. State for same. Pay as before."

I will draw as directed and proceed with the work of distribution.

I have already paid out more than one-third of the previous amount drawn for, $2,000.00, and have numerous cases in process of investigation.

I communicated with the Foreign Office on receipt of Department's instructions and was directed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to disburse the money according to my best judgment.

As I have already informed the Department in my letter dated September 14th, I have the assistance of a Chilean lady, Senora Jordan, who is familiar with philanthropic work, and each case is investigated and the money paid out judiciously.

I have also sent 500 pesos to Father Mateo Crawley-Boevey, at Valparaiso, the head of a society known as the Red Cross Society of Sacred Hearts.

I have also sent $500 to Rev. Mr. Spinning, a Protestant missionary at Valparaiso, for disbursement among the poor people of Valparaiso who suffered most from the earthquake.

I am expecting to go to Valparaiso early next week for personal investigation of the work there, and expect to look up the different Red Cross Societies. It seems that there is no Red Cross Society under American or Chilean auspices and the only Red Cross Societies are those of France, Italy and other foreign countries.

Inasmuch as there is dreadful suffering among the Chilean poor and of those of American descent and as the Italian and other foreign Societies naturally work among their own nationality, I deem it best to have the money distributed among the Chileans and those of American descent.

I will keep Department advised as to the progress of the work.

Since the National Treasurer's report was audited, as seen by the note added to it, $3,400.00 additional has been received from the Citizens' Committee of San Francisco, bringing up the total amount of the Valparaiso relief fund to $12,343.38.

NOTES FROM FOREIGN RED CROSS SOCIETIES.

In its October Bulletin the French Red Cross gives a report of the part taken by one of its railroad station infirmaries during the maneuvers of the Medical Department of the French Army in August, 1906, from which report the following brief resumé has been made.

By a happy innovation due to the initiative of the Director of the maneuvers a new number was added this year to the program. The French Red Cross Society invited to take part in the maneuvers and working with the medical formation of the army, was given the function of installing and administering on the Juvisy line to Paris a railway station infirmary. Such a hospital is at the same time part of the evacuation service and a formation of the medical department. Its duties are to provide food for the sick and wounded on the trains, to assume the transportation of those to be removed to hospitals in the neighborhood, to render medical aid to those requiring it during the stoppage of the trains, and to provide temporary hospital accommodation for the men in too serious a condition to continue the journey. Eighty-eight of these infirmaries are organized by the Red Cross to be distributed about six hours apart along the lines of trains of evacuation. The localities where they are to be established are selected by the General Staff of the Army. Equipment and personnel are all provided by the Red Cross.

The third day of the maneuvers was devoted to the evacuation of the wounded. The personnel of the railway infirmary consisted of a chief surgeon, an assistant surgeon, one of the mobile sections of women nurses, ten in number, under Madam Fortoul, and a corps of trained hospital attendants under the direction of the Marquis de la Salle of the Versailles Red Cross Committee.

This personnel with a full equipment for temporary hospital service reported for duty at the station the morning of August 2d. The infirmary was located in a large freight depot connected with the station and in front of which the platform extended, which facilitated the transportation of the sick and wounded taken from the train. The railroad company kindly emptied the depot of its contents, windows and floors were washed and the walls whitewashed, but in spite of this the rooms were far from offering the cleanliness and whiteness necessary for even temporary hospital service. At half past twelve the nurses set to work, completed the cleaning, washed the shelves of the cupboards, covering them with napkins, using one for the reserve linen, the other for the pharmacy, and the baskets of supplies were unpacked and arranged. One part of the room became the infirmary proper and the other end, curtained off by white sheets, was turned into an emergency operating room, a set of sterilized sheets being ready with which to hang this room in case of the necessity of an operation. All the walls, desks, letter files, etc., were covered with white sheets giving the rooms an air of cleanliness and freshness. Tables were arranged for bowls of boiling water, soap, rubber gloves, etc., for doctors and nurses; others for bandages and necessary supplies. Six regulation beds were put in place and made up for immediate use. Each of five of the beds had beside its usual furnishings, a rubber sheet, a temperature and record pad, nightshirts, etc. The sixth bed served to hold large dressings and bandages. A portable case was prepared containing a full equipment for the dressing of wounds on the train. A special room was arranged for the doctors, at the entrance of which was posted an administrative officer with his papers and books for the registering of the sick, of supplies, of food distribution, etc. At half-past three, after exactly three hours work, the instalment of the infirmary was completed.

On the morning of August 3d all was ready for the reception of the hospital train. The nurses were in their neat dresses and white caps, surmounted by the little embroidered Red Cross, which gave them something of a nunlike appearance and called forth the response, "Oui, ma soeur," from one of the soldiers. At half-past nine o'clock the hospital

train slowly and quietly entered the station, the engine bearing the Red Cross of Geneva. The surgeons and hospital attendants promptly boarded the train, where motionless lay the men who played the part of the sick and wounded. So real was the scene that the actual picture of war with all its accompanying horrors was brought most vividly to the minds of those providing for what might in future prove reality and not practice. "What loving tenderness was given those unknown wounded, what care to lessen their sufferings and to aid in their return to those who weep for them. Dear soldiers in you it is France that is passing, in you it is France that we love!"

The stretcher bearers carried gently from the train the wounded men designated by the surgeons and placed them in the beds of the infirmary where attendance was given to each according to the specified wound or illness.

The other duties of the infirmary were likewise carried out, food provided under medical orders, and the dressing of wounds of those who were to proceed upon the journey. So agreeably was this all performed for the acting sick and wounded men that one of them exclaimed, "If it was like this every day I would re-enlist at once."

After these duties had been accomplished the military surgeon in charge of the medical maneuvers assembled the personnel of the infirmary for the purpose of making further suggestions and criticisms, and to thank them for their valuable aid, rendering a sincere tribute to the zeal and devotion of the French Red Cross. The usefulness of the stretcher bearers was especially dwelt upon in the report made by the Society, and its branches or committees are encouraged to train and organize other such corps of hospital attendants. The Government Director of the Army Medical maneuvers reported, "The mobilization of the Infirmary of Juvisy proved a great success on the part of the Red Cross."

In Germany a dictionary entitled, "The Interpreter at the Sick Bed," is being prepared in a number of different languages to provide the medical service of the armies and Red Cross Societies of the world with a means of communicating with the sick and wounded when of different nationalities. For this same reason Lieutenant Boyol, an instructor at St. Cyr, has lately published a pamphlet entitled, "Esperanto and the Red Cross," advising the study of Esperanto by the Red Cross personnel to enable the medical officers and nurses of each Society to communicate with those of other nationalities in time of war. The personnel of the Belgian Red Cross, acting under this advice, have already begun the study of Esperanto.

The Austrian Red Cross reports an energetic enforcement of the law protecting the name and insignia of the Red Cross. Merchants, who coin money by the use of the Red Cross as an advertisement, tried to elude the law either by modifying the cross a little or changing the color of the background. The Minister of the Interior rendered in June, 1906, an ordinance interpreting the law, so that under its penalties fall all such imitations of the Red Cross that would lead to any confusion. The Magistrate of Viennna took the matter up and has given orders that these imitators without scruple and merchants without shame should be severely dealt with. The Society further reports that 50,000 kronen were sent in money and supplies to Tokyo during the late war and arrangements were made at Austrian sanitary resorts to receive at reduced rates convalescent officers and men of the Russian army.

The Congolaise Red Cross reports the expenditure of $2,500 for the transportation of nursing sisters to Leopoldville, and the construction of a house for them there, leaving a balance in its treasury of $46,895.

The Danish law for the protection of the Red Cross passed in 1894 reads as follows:

"It is forbidden to sell or offer for sale any merchandise upon which, or upon the label or packing of which has been placed the emblem of the Red Cross designated by the Treaty of Geneva, August 22d, 1864, or any design or name corresponding to this mark. All violations of this law are punishable by a fine not exceding 100 crowns. The same penalty will be enforced against anyone who illegally makes use of this emblem, design or name on advertisements announcements, bills or other business papers. These orders are not applicable to such trademarks on which is used the Red Cross as are legally registered, but such trademarks can not be renewed."

The Danish Red Cross for its work in times of peace reports that it renders aid after public calamities, and that with its materials and personnel it takes part in the military maneuvers of the Medical Department of the Army.

Reports of the French Red Cross show material and supplies for 26 field hospitals and 88 railroad infirmaries, these with the auxiliary hospitals are prepared to provide in all 25,602 beds. Even checks for $7,000 for each field hospital and $3,600 for each infirmary are ready and signed for immediate use in case of mobilization. Over $7,000 was expended during the year for new supplies and $6,000 in relief work. Books and magazines were sent to 235 military hospitals, forts and posts. The dispensary schools have given instructions to a large number of women, 2,101 of whom received diplomas. Special gifts and legacies were received amounting to $25,000.

The Greek Red Cross makes a report on the twenty-fifth anniversary of its organization. It has four ambulance corps with supplies of first aid for 400 each. It has rendered aid lately after the destruction of the Greek villages in Macedonia in 1903, and after the fire at Adrianople in 1905. In 1905 it erected in Athens an antituberculosis dispensary.

The Italian Red Cross has issued an interesting special report of its relief work at Vesuvius showing how similar were many of the lines in which it worked with those of the San Francisco relief, the methods taken by registration to prevent fraud and duplication, the expenditures for the improvement of sanitary conditions, the rehabilitation of the people by the purchase of tools and agricultural implements and the efforts to again make the victims self-supporting without pauperizing them. An application was made to the American National Red Cross by Monsignor Raimondo for some of the funds sent by it, for the erection of a hospital at Nicotera Calabria. He was informed that all moneys forwarded by the American Red Cross to the Italian Red Cross for the relief of the Vesuvian sufferers were left entirely at the disposition of that Society to expend as it deemed wise, but that the American National Red Cross were

willing if the Italian Association so desired to have it aid in his work. This information was also sent to the Italian Red Cross and the following reply was received:

ROME, *November* 25, 1906.

The American National Red Cross,
Washington, D. C.

I am in receipt of your letter of October 1, 1906, informing me that you would have no objection to our transferring to Monsignor Raimondo of Nicotera Calabria a part of the contributions you kindly sent us for the relief of the victims of the late eruption of the Vesuvius, for the purpose to aid the erection of an hospital in Nicotera.

We are very grateful to you for leaving us the choice of the use of the funds you so generously sent us, but we beg to state that that money has already been spent for the benefit of the sufferers of the Vesuvius eruption.

Notice thereof has been given to Monsignor Raimondo who had addressed us your communication of October 1, 1906.

With great respect, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) TAVERNA,
President, I. R. C.

A resumé of relief work during the war is given by the Japanese Red Cross. One hundred and fifty-two detachments or groups were provided for the medical service of the army and navy, the Society had an active personnel of 5,466 and expended $2,283,046. This sum was mainly made up of gifts from the country and from some foreign contributions so that the capital funds of the society amounting to over $4,000,000 remain little impaired. During the war 414,205 sick and wounded were cared for, of whom 13,646 were prisoners of war and 9,963 inhabitants of territory occupied by the army. The two hospital ships of the Red Cross transported 26,538 patients and the government hospital ships on which were Red Cross detachments, 152,597 patients. A report is also made of the contributions in money and hospital supplies made by the Red Cross Societies of Germany, Italy, Portugal, France, Denmark, Greece, Servia, Great Britain, Switzerland, Austria and Hungary.

The Prussian Red Cross, which embraces the northern states and the Rhine provinces reports that the law passed in 1902 for the protection of the Red Cross insignia continues to further the prevention of the abuse of this emblem. The activity of the Society has been mainly devoted to the work in South Africa. Two thousand cases of supplies were sent out, also twenty trained women nurses, twelve of whom went to take charge of the correspondence of the sick and wounded men with their families at home, and a number of the personnel of its trained transportation or Sanitary Columns. The Society likewise provided for the care of convalescent officers and men on their return at sanitary resorts. The receipts were $60,463, expenditures $38,469, and balance in the treasury is $229,650. The number of Sanitary Columns for the transportation of wounded are given as 803, with a trained personnel of 22,192, and it has a further trained personnel for war relief of 7,352. Its affiliated women's society has a membership of 280,528.

The Swiss Red Cross reports 35 of these Sanitary Columns, with a personnel of 285, and it has 610 trained women nurses.

The following statement has been received from the Berkshire Division of the Massachusetts Branch:

BERKSHIRE DIVISION—*Chile Fund.*

Adams	$200.00
Dalton	150.00
Great Barrington	6.00
Housatonic	12.00
Pittsfield	25.00
Stockbridge	70.00
	$463.00

BERKSHIRE DIVISION—*Gulf Sufferers' Fund.*

Pittsfield	$ 3.25
Stockbridge (St. Paul's Church)	115.57
	$118.82

USE OF RED CROSS VOLUNTARILY RELINQUISHED

The law of Congress conferring a National Charter upon the American Red Cross contains a provision prohibiting the use of the characteristic world-wide insignia of this organization for business purposes, or as an advertisement to induce the sale of articles of merchandise, but the officers of the Red Cross have refrained from invoking legal process to prevent the use of this emblem by unauthorized persons, believing that, upon reflection, good sense and honest ideas of propriety would result in the dropping of the commercial use of this distinguishing mark. There have been no prosecutions for violation of the statute, but several persons and corporations have, of their own accord, renounced and discontinued the use of the Red Cross in their business.

The Franco-American Food Company have just assured the Executive Committee that the Red Cross will not hereafter be printed on the package labels of their products.

The full letter is as follows:

FRANCO-AMERICAN FOOD COMPANY.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.,
December 31, 1907.

SECRETARY, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
New York State Branch,
AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS,
New York, N. Y.

DEAR SIR:

Referring to your favor of May 14th, we beg to advise you that we have completed arrangements to discontinue hereafter the use of the Red Cross in connection with our Broths for Invalids. We enclose herewith a sample of the wrapper we formerly used, and of the new one which we have adopted.

The Red Cross on our packages has been taken off, and it shall also be eliminated from our advertising matter as soon as the supply on hand is exhausted.

The sudden withdrawal of the Red Cross from our packages would have brought confusion with the consumer, and caused considerable loss to our trade and ourselves. In consequence, on receipt of your letter, in order to protect various interests, we felt compelled to answer you that we were legally entitled to the use of the Red Cross. Nevertheless, we realized, at the time, the justice of the purpose of the law, and ever since then we have been at work making the necessary changes, with the above results. It is a pleasure for us to relinquish our rights in favor of the worthy cause.

We beg to remain, Dear Sir,

Yours very truly,
THE FRANCO-AMERICAN FOOD CO.,
O. BIARDOT, *Vice-Pres't and Treas.*

The Central Committee of the Red Cross fully appreciates the disinterested action of this prominent commercial house, and is much encouraged to believe that the few individuals and corporations who now use the insignia in connection with their business will soon discard it of their own accord.

CHINESE FAMINE RELIEF

An appeal for aid having been made to the President by the Shanghai Famine Relief Committee, which is composed of Consuls, Customs Officials, leading foreign merchants, and Chinese gentry, he issued the following proclamation to the American people on December 22, 1906:

There is an appalling famine in China. Throughout a district covering over forty thousand square miles and supporting a population of fifteen millions, the crops have been destroyed by flood and millions of people are on the verge of starvation; thousands of dwellings have been destroyed and their inmates are without homes. An urgent appeal has been made for the assistance of the United States.

Our people have often, under similar conditions of distress in other countries, responded generously to such appeals. Amid our abounding prosperity and in this holiday season of good will to men, assuredly we should do our part to aid the unfortunate and relieve the distressed among the people of China to whom we have been allied for so many years in friendship and kindness.

I shall ask Congress upon its next day of session for authority to use our transport vessels to carry flour and other food to the famine stricken region.

I recommend that contributions for the purchase of such food and for other appropriate relief be sent to the American National Red Cross, which will take charge of the expenditures. Such contributions may be made either through the local Red Cross Treasurers or through the Department of State, or may be sent directly to Mr. Charles Hallam Keep, Red Cross Treasurer, United States Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

The Red Cross Branches were immediately requested by telegraph to "publish in Monday's papers an appeal for contributions with which to purchase flour and other appropriate food-stuffs to be shipped by the Red Cross to China for the relief of the famine sufferers of China. Official

reports to State Department say millions on verge of starvation. Name local Red Cross Treasurer to receive contributions."

Further cables were received from the United States Minister in Pekin and the Consul in Shanghai. The former cabled that "American assistance would be certainly most welcome if prompt," and the latter that "Famine conditions are daily growing worse. Immense numbers unquestionably starving." Later the following cable was received by the President:

Famine Relief Committee appeal through you to American people for a shipload of flour.

In response to a request for further advice, Mr. Rodgers, the United States Consul at Shanghai, replied:

Famine Committee recommends flour, cornmeal, fifty-pound sacks; five thousand bushels of wheat for spring planting earnestly desired.

The American National Red Cross sent out to its Branches and to the press throughout the country the following circular to give some slight idea of the magnitude of the famine conditions on the lower Yangtsi Valley:

CHINESE FAMINE CONDITIONS.

"Reports from Shanghai lately received by the Red Cross, tell of the terrible devastation along the Grand Canal caused by the heavy summer rains. In July much of the country was already under water from knee-deep to waist-deep and in some places the people had to wade through water up to their necks. West of the Canal what was formerly a fertile plain covered with good crops and prosperous hamlets is now a vast lake extending 60 li at the narrowest point and stretching 100 li out toward the southwest. Here and there are the groups of cottages which rise above the sheet of water and can only be reached by boats. The people are in a state of absolute destitution, not only their crops, but also the reeds which constitute their fuel, being destroyed by the floods.

In a district about two hundred miles in length and one hundred miles in width on each side of the Grand Canal, a total area of forty thousand square miles, the crops have been almost totally destroyed and in the country beyond only partial crops have been saved. It is certain that one-half or two-thirds of the population of ten or fifteen millions of the affected region will be on the verge of starvation during the winter and tens of thousands must perish unless help is given. Thousands of houses have also been destroyed and men, women and children by tens of thousands have left their homes to beg elsewhere. Some throw their children into the water and then commit suicide, others are selling their children for almost nothing. Farmers are forced to sell their work animals to buy food and have no wheat to plant next year's crop. Hundreds are already dying from famine and fever in their desolate and foodless homes. There is no hope of relief before the ripening of the new crops next June and the condition of these millions in the flooded country will be indescribably awful during the winter. The need is so urgent that the response for aid should be generous and prompt to mitigate the sufferings of these starving multitudes."

As soon as the President's proclamation was published the Christian Herald of New York sent immediately to the State Department a certified check for $5,000 for this Relief Fund.

Mr. E. H. Harriman telegraphed the President on December 28th as follows:

Referring to your appeal for help on behalf of the famine stricken Chinese, we are ready to take free from San Francisco to Woo Sung, which is the anchorage for Shanghai, or Hong Kong by our San Francisco Lines and to Hong Kong by our Portland Line, any supplies you want to forward, and thereby perhaps save delay of having to wait for Government transports.

This generous offer on the part of the Pacific Mail Company was accepted by the President.

The International Banking Corporation of New York telegraphed to the Manager of its Washington Branch as follows:

Will you please inform the Secretary of the Red Cross Famine Fund that we shall be pleased to transfer to China any funds they may desire to transmit free of cost; in other words, we will direct our Manager at Shanghai to pay the following day to whomever may be appointed to receive the money the equivalent in silver of any amount that may be deposited with you.

As the State Department cables for the Red Cross many contributions, and as the present relief plan contemplates the forwarding of food supplies rather than money, this kind offer was declined with thanks.

Iowa has been asked for cornmeal and a general appeal is made to the country to provide flour and wheat for spring planting, or money to purchase such supplies.

England has already contributed a very large amount of money for the relief of these suffering people, and can our people do less?

SKETCH OF THE RED CROSS.

The Red Cross had its origin in the experiences of a Swiss, M. Henri Dunant, who, after the battle of Solferino, June 24, 1859, was a witness of the terrible and unnecessary sufferings of the thousands of wounded because of lack of adequate medical care, hospital accommodations and supplies. Actuated by the humane desire to minimize as far as possible such horrors of war, M. Dunant came to the conclusion that it would be necessary, first, to provide by international treaty for the protection of all sanitary formations for sick and wounded, whether fixed or movable, the respecting of the personnel for the same, and the immunity from confiscation of hospital supplies; and, secondly, to organize officially authorized voluntary relief societies to render supplementary aid to the medical departments of armies in time of war.

To arouse public interest, M. Dunant recorded his experiences in a pamphlet entitled "Un Souvenir de Solferino," and in 1863 a preliminary conference composed of a number of representatives of various powers was held at Geneva to consider the best methods to bring about the desired results. In 1864, by invitation of the Swiss Government, a convention was held at Geneva and the Treaty of Geneva, sometimes called the Red Cross Treaty, was drafted and signed by eleven of the European powers. Since then this treaty has been accepted by all the European countries, the United States of America, Persia, Japan, China, Siam, Mexico, and a number of the South American States. This treaty, which has lately been revised by a second convention at Geneva, in 1906, at which thirty-six powers were represented, provides for the protection of the sanitary formations, for the immunity from capture of their personnel, and against the confiscation for other purposes of the hospital supplies. The treaty provides, also, for a distinctive emblem. In homage to Switzerland, the flag of that country, with a reversal of its colors, was adopted, the insignia being a red cross upon a white ground, the proportions of

the cross to be those of five equal squares of any convenient dimension arranged in the form of a cross. One article of the revised treaty is devoted to the protection of the insignia from abuse, especially where it is used for purposes of trade. That this emblem, created for the special humane purpose of protecting the sick and wounded and what pertains to their care in the way of personnel and supplies, should be used for money making designs is unworthy of any country, and by many of the European powers and Japan the use of the Red Cross insignia is forbidden by law save by the medical service of armies and by the volunteer aid societies, that are recognized by the Treaty of Geneva.

The revised treaty provides for the protection of the personnel of volunteer aid societies which have been duly recognized and authorized by their respective governments as well as the medical personnel of the contesting armies.

After the signing of the treaty in 1864, and in order to carry out the second provision in the plan for the amelioration of the condition of soldiers wounded on the field of battle, the convention passed the following resolutions:

Article I. There shall be in every country a committee whose duty it will be to co-operate in time of war by all the means in its power, with the sanitary service of the Army.

This committee shall organize itself in the manner which may appear to it as the most useful and expedient.

Article II. Sections, unlimited in number, shall be formed in order to second the committee, to which the general direction will belong.

Article III. Every committee shall place itself in communication with the government of its own country, in order that its offers of assistance, in case of need, may be accepted.

Article IV. In time of peace the committees and sections shall be occupied with the means to make themselves really useful in time of war, especially in preparing material aid of every kind, and in endeavoring to train and instruct volunteer nurses.

Article V. In the event of war, the committees of the belligerent nations shall furnish relief to their respective armies in proportion to their resources; in particular they shall organize and place the volunteer nurses on an active footing, and, in conjunction with the military authority, they shall arrange places for the reception of the wounded.

They shall solicit the assistance of the committees belonging to neutral nations.

Article VI. On the demand, or with the concurrence, of the military authority, the committee shall send volunteer nurses to the field of battle. They shall there place them under the direction of the military chiefs.

Under this treaty and these resolutions have grown up the great Red Cross Societies of the world. Though primarily these organizations were created solely for the relief of sick and wounded in time of war, and though a number of them still limit their sphere of activity to this original purpose, yet the majority of the societies realize that to be really efficient an organization must be more or less active all the time, and they have therefore widened the scope of their usefulness to include the necessary relief work after great national calamities. The societies which are best fitted to render such relief will be best prepared to provide in time of war the trained, systematic volunteer aid to the medical service of their armies which they were organized to supply or render.

Only a very superficial report can be made of the size and efficiency of foreign Red Cross societies, their own annual reports covering hundreds of pages. The British Red Cross, which works only for war relief, has lately been reorganized at the special request of the King, who is its patron, Queen Alexandra being its President, and Lord Rothschild the Chairman of the Council. It is interesting to note that in its plan for reorganization it has followed closely upon the lines of the American National Red Cross. It has an army nurses reserve department and a

trained personnel for sanitary columns for the transportation of wounded.

The Russian Red Cross owns and supports a number of large hospitals where its lay sisterhoods of nurses receive their training. Before the war it had of stated funds over six millions of dollars. It is reported that, as it had no special provision for official auditing of accounts, at the time of the war some of these funds did not materialize. However this may have been, the society rendered invaluable service in the way of providing several thousand trained nurses, surgeons, field hospitals and fifteen of the thirty hospital trains that were used for the transportation of the wounded and sick back to Russia.

The funds of the French Red Cross and the value of supplies it has on hand amount to $2,342,737.00, and it has a membership of over fifty thousand, with an annual income of $70,000.00, besides the interest on its funds. It has equipment for 88 railroad station infirmaries, 26 field hospitals and auxiliary hospitals providing total accommodations for 18,742 sick and wounded. It had a personnel of 806 surgeons and eight schools for the training of its nurses. The Society prints a monthly bulletin with reports of its interesting work.

In Germany the various Red Cross Societies of the different states have a membership of over three hundred thousand, and they are prepared to care for forty thousand sick and wounded. They have 1,300 medical corps, 806 sanitary transport columns, with a trained personnel of 22,000 men. The last report of the Central Committee contains thirteen large tables of thirty-six columns each, giving details of its preparation for active service.

The Austrian Red Cross funds and value of supplies amount to $2,474,577.00. It has hospital provisions for 27,769 sick and wounded, equipment and personnel for two field hospitals for two hundred each, fourteen wagons carrying the equipment for each hospital, thirty-three transport columns with fifteen ambulances each, besides aid stations, reserve hospitals, warehouses, and a hospital ship. It has a personnel consisting of 723 surgeons, 25 pharmacists and 900 nurses. It has over fifty thousand members, and the Hungarian Red Cross has over forty thousand, making a total of nearly a hundred thousand members.

The Italian Red Cross has funds and supplies valued in all at $1,355,528.00. It has 500 Branches, equipment and personnel for eight war hospitals for one hundred each, forty-five for fifty each, fifty-four mountain ambulance corps, thirteen train hospitals for two hundred each, and one for one hundred; forty-four railroad station infirmaries, one river hospital, and one ship hospital, each providing for two hundred and fifty sick and wounded. It has lately published an interesting report of the relief work it performed for the Vesuvian victims.

The other countries of Europe—Spain, Portugal, Bulgaria, Denmark, Belgium, Holland, Greece, Norway, Sweden, Montenegro, Roumania, Servia and Turkey—have all active Red Cross Societies.

In South America societies have been formed in the Argentine Republic, Venezuela, Peru and Uruguay. In Japan, before the war, the funds of the Japanese Red Cross amounted to over four million dollars, and to-day it has a membership of 1,035,000, each member paying annual dues of $1.50. It owns administrative buildings, hospitals, two hospital ships, and provided four thousand trained nurses, besides a large personnel of surgeons and others for war relief service. It has lately published a remarkable report of its work showing how large an amount of aid it rendered in the care of the hundreds of thousands sick and wounded. It administered the relief funds sent by the American National Red Cross for the Japanese famine sufferers.

The International Red Cross Committee has its headquarters at Geneva. Among its duties are the examination of the credentials of Red Cross Societies as to their official status and recognition by their respective governments before their acceptance as fully credited Red Cross Societies, the general promulgation of Red Cross information by its quarterly bulletins, the issuing of notices of Red Cross International Conferences and other work of a like nature.

An American Association of the Red Cross, of which Miss Clara Barton was President, was formed in 1881, but it was not until March, 1882, that the United States signed the Treaty of Geneva. This association later re-incorporated as the American National Red Cross in 1893, and rendered aid at the time of various calamities such as the Mississippi and Ohio River floods, the Johnstown disaster, the Russian famine, Sea Island hurricane and the Armenian massacres, but it remained always a limited organization as to membership and at the time of its re-organization in 1905 had not more than three hundred members. During the war with Spain a number of Red Cross auxiliary societies sprang into temporary existence, controlling the receipts and expenditure of their own funds and issuing their own reports. At that time the National Society officials were mainly occupied in the Cuban Reconcentrado relief, the supplies taken from the relief for the army at Santiago being later refunded to the Cuban Relief Committee by the New York Red Cross. The fact that at the beginning of this war there existed no well-organized American Red Cross led at first to a large amount of unnecessary suffering among the sick and wounded, and it was only after much valuable time was lost in organizing and systematizing work that this volunteer aid became of value. Because of such lack of organization there was unnecessary waste, too many articles of one kind provided and not enough of another, a feast of supplies in one place and a famine in another. The lack of trained nurses was at first greatly felt and it took time to secure and send out a number of these.

Realizing the inefficiency of the Red Cross because of its limited size and its lack of organization and business methods, the Society was reincorporated by Act of Congress in June, 1900. Shortly after this reincorporation relief work was undertaken for the victims of the Galveston storm, but the Society received only a small part of the large amount of money contributed for this relief, which seemed to show that it did not possess public confidence. It was, therefore, decided to obtain from Congress a new charter, which in its preamble stated, "It is believed that the importance of the work demands a repeal of the present charter and a reincorporation under Government supervision." This new charter provides:

"That the said American National Red Cross shall on the first day of January of each year make and transmit to the Secretary of War a report of its proceedings for the preceding year, including a full, complete and itemized report of receipts and expenditures of whatever kind, which report shall be duly audited by the War Department, and a copy of said report shall be submitted to Congress by the War Department."

It is further provided that on the governing body, called the Central Committee, the President of the United States should appoint six of the eighteen members, the Chairman and representatives of the Departments of State, Treasury, War, Justice, and Navy. By the charter, it became the duty of the Central Committee "to organize, with as little delay as possible, State and Territorial Societies, including the District of Columbia, under such rules as the said Committee may prescribe."

This new charter was secured in January, 1905. The preliminary meeting of the incorporators, called by the Secretary of War, was held in the Diplomatic Room of the State Department, February 8, 1905. Directly after this meeting the Society, which then consisted of its incorporators, began the work of organizing State and Territorial Branches, which work has been diligently continued, so that at the second Annual Meeting held in Washington, December 4, 1906, twenty-nine Branches were reported as organized with a total membership of over nine thousand. Since its reincorporation in 1905, the Red Cross has rendered assistance to the sufferers from the Philippine typhoon, the Japanese famine, the Vesuvian eruption, San Francisco earthquake and fire, Chilean earthquake, the Gulf storm, and the Chinese famine. The Treasurer's report for 1906 shows its total receipts during the year, from all sources, to have been $3,373,237.87.

Its Endowment Fund from life membership dues and gifts amounts to $18,475.00. All its accounts have been audited by the War Department, and those of Branches by specially detailed officers of the United States Army. No salary is paid or allowance made to any officer or committeeman of the Red Cross or any of its Branches, save to the National Secretary and the Assistant Treasurer, and all business expenses of the National Headquarters last year amounted to $4,434.15, including the printing of over 40,000 Bulletins.

The need and value of the Red Cross has been fully proven. Experience is not lost in an organization that is permanent and is of great importance either in war relief or in that rendered after great calamities. Moreover, its international character enables it to profit from the work and experience of all the foreign societies gained from their reports and at international congresses. The fact that its accounts are audited by the War Department and that a report is annually made to Congress of its receipts and expenditures, gives the public confidence to entrust to the Red Cross the administration of its generous contributions for relief purposes.

It should be the ambition of the United States of America to have its Red Cross the equal, if not the superior, of any of the societies of the world, with a million members and a treasury that will enable it to render immediate relief at times of urgent need before contributions can be received and, in case of calamities of minor magnitude, to give asssitance without issuing special appeals. Another important duty is the enrolling of a corps of medical officers and trained nurses for war relief or after any disaster that will require medical assistance. The report for 1906 shows already enrolled by the Branches 133 doctors and 121 trained nurses. In time, arrangements will be made for special instruction of this personnel of the Red Cross for active service. A plan is also under consideration for the taking part of Red Cross Corps in the State Militia maneuvers and also for the training of sanitary columns in first-aid and the transportation of wounded.

The dues of only a dollar a year bring its membership within the financial ability of many hundreds of thousands of people in the United States, and the principle for which it stands—humanity and patriotism—must appeal to everyone who recognizes the brotherhood of mankind and the love of country.

In speaking of the work of the Red Cross in time of war, an English writer has said: "Behind the battle lines are the soldiers of another army, not fighting, but striving to save from pain, misery and death the shattered victims of the men with rifles, bayonets and bombs. * * * * Europe, Asia, America and Australia are now united in the precious bonds of human sympathy under the waving folds of the Red Cross flag. * * * * Blessed earnest of the day when the *'entente cordiale'* shall yield the glorious fruit of universal peace."

With such a history and with such aims and purposes the Red Cross stands before the people of the United States, and upon them will depend its future, whether it shall be worthy or not of our country.